

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 331.]

OCTOBER 1, 1819. [3 of Vol. 48.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIENTAL PALACE of the REGENT at BRIGHTON.

SINCE the year 1801, the Prince Regent has been gradually developing his plans for the erection of a splendid marine palace at Brighton. The building called the Pavilion, in which he had previously resided during his visits to the sea-side, might have been considered rather as a cottage *ornée*, than as a mansion capable of sustaining the splendour of a court, and entertaining the numerous retinue of a sovereign prince. It has therefore undergone gradual extensions: but, as it stood among buildings in the very heart of Brighton, where ground is more valuable than at any other place in the empire, vast sums were necessary to be paid for the various interests which pre-occupied the scite, and much time was lost in negociations for various premises which it became necessary to incorporate.

At length his Royal Highness, having prevailed on the inhabitants of Brighton to surrender the main entrance of the town to his purposes, he was enabled to convert that street into pleasure-grounds

on the back or western front; and to unite the whole with some tea-gardens which stood on the opposite side of it, and also with some adjoining pleasure-grounds which belonged to a marine mansion of the Duke of Marlborough. The entire domain was thus extended to about seven acres, much of which is well planted with trees.

About 1805 he commenced the erection of his spacious and splendid stables, on the northern side of the grounds. Mr. Porden was the architect, and he seems to have exhausted all the elegancies of appropriate design in his arrangements of this building. There are superb stalls for sixty-eight horses, within a circular area of nearly 100 feet diameter, surmounted with a magnificent dome, which is but twenty feet in span less than that of St. Paul's, forming a conspicuous object in the perspective of Brighton. It is rumoured that these stables and appurtenances cost little less than two HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS; and that, at the time of their completion, the Pavilion, its various alterations, additions, and extensions, had cost its royal owner little short of double that sum.

THE NORTH FRONT OF THE STABLES.



Since that time, the Duke of Marlborough's mansion at the northern extremity, a line of capital houses called Marlborough-row, in the rear, and the extensive premises of the Castle Inn, esteemed one of the first public establishments of its kind in England, have been successively purchased. His Royal Highness has also rebuilt all the domestic offices in the rear of the Pavilion, in a style of commensurate extent; and, about two years since, he began to improve and embellish the state-apartments in

the centre of the building; and, within the past month, the removal of the scaffolding has exhibited it in the splendid and unique forms which we have correctly portrayed in the accompanying Engraving. (*See the Copper-plate*).

It will be perceived that the style of architecture is ORIENTAL; and the first glance of the building will remind the observer of the fairy palaces of the sovereigns of Hindoostan, and of the mausoleums of certain of their princes, in the erection of which the incalculable treasures

tures of the eastern world have been expended. Some persons have assimilated the building to the Moorish structures in Spain, and particularly to the palace of the Alhambra at Granada; while others have considered it as Tartaric, and have treated it as a copy of the Kremlin at Moscow. These, however, are mistakes; and it may be presumed that the Regent, who must be led to consider himself as virtual sovereign of the East, deemed it respectful to his eastern dependencies to exhibit a palace in conformity with their notions of architectural perfection.

Be this as it may, his Royal Highness has unquestionably placed on British ground the most original and unique structure in Europe,—which affords pleasure or pain to the beholders, according to their taste or their political feelings. Few would withhold their admiration, if it stood on an uninterrupted lawn descending to the sea, or if it had been placed on a better elevation of ground: but others shrug their shoulders on learning, that perhaps a MILLION is thus to be taken from the earnings of one part of the community to be paid to another, in return for hard labour in producing erections, which their frigid economy considers as fantastical. Among a free people such topics will, however, be discussed; and, in seasons of great domestic distress, will excite irritations which the specious argument of giving employment, or taking labour for the money collected from others, does not allay. Our opinion is not called for; but we confess that we are no enemies to splendid architecture, provided those who indulge in such expensive gratifications, are at the same time equally anxious about the humble comforts of cottages; and do not forget their brotherhood with their species, and all those obligations to the sources of wealth which are created by its possession.

The limited size of this elegant structure precludes, however, serious alarm in regard to the expenses of its completion. We know nothing of the estimates; but it is generally rumoured, in the circles of Brighton, that the completion of the known plans may cost nearly a million. The principal front, as represented in the Engraving, is but 100 yards, and the wings will probably add 50 yards each to the north and south. The pinnacles of the highest domes are from 90 to 100 feet high. The dining-room, at the south or left side, is 72 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 40 high. The centre constitutes a series of three drawing-rooms,

behind which is a superb gallery of communication; and at the north end, on the right hand, is the music saloon. For descriptions of the ornamental finishings, and decorated furniture, of these apartments, we must refer to the Arabian Tales, to the drawings of Daniel, and to the Travels of Forbes, where they describe the Taje Mahal of Shah Jehan at Agra, or the Jumma Musjed at Delhi. They are, or they are to be, every thing which wealth and power, aided by the arts of gilding, painting, carving, and sculpture, can render them.

The walls are of brick, and covered and ornamented with the patent mastic, which dries of the most delicate stone-colour, and acquires the hardness and apparent durability of granite. The cupolas and minarets are framed and covered with iron, and finished with a coating of mastic. The quantities of massive timber and iron-work from Woolwich, which have long employed trains of artillery-waggons in their transport, prove that durability is not neglected for splendour.

We forbear to enter into further particulars, because the workmen and artists are still employed; and it may be several years before the plans of the architect, and the variable views of his Royal Highness, are matured and completed. We are, in this sketch, even stealing a march upon time, in proof of our attention to every species of information which we conceive can gratify our readers, either as it regards their feelings or their interests, or as it is connected with the progress of the fine arts.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. I.

[The necessity of some such review of the periodical critics as is here undertaken, has long been wanted, in justice alike to authors, and to the public. The plan proposed is, to notice, in separate articles, the Numbers of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, as they successively appear, and as long as they continue to maintain pre-eminence; and, in the intervals, to exercise the same privilege over the other critical journals. It is not intended to give any strict analysis of the contents; but only to show the spirit with which the different writers appear to be actuated, and to discriminate between the fair strictures of literary criticism, and the misrepresentations of party and personal malice.]

The Edinburgh Review: No. lxiii.

NO publication in this country ever set out with higher pretensions to superiority

superiority than the Edinburgh Review. It was originally projected and written by a knot of ambitious young men, members of the Scottish bar, gentlemen of respectable attainments, and possessed of that self-satisfaction which is requisite in the pursuit of distinction. Panting for literary fame, they assumed at once a dictatorial tone of supremacy in taste and philosophy; and for a series of years they have revelled in the exercise of their supposed authority.

The object of the work, however, has been attained: the projectors have in various ways forced themselves upon the commonwealth; and, by the boldness of their manner, they have acquired with the public a certain influence, which they turn to their personal advantage. But this success has been fatal, in some respects, to the character of their work: for few of the original writers being now concerned in it, and those who still are having gained a something which they wish to preserve, the proprietor has been obliged to solicit contributions beyond the circle of the *Speculative Society*; and, these auxiliaries having only in view the exhibition of their verbal attainments, the work has lost its amusing pertness, and has long been acquiring the drowsy corpulence of mere philology and erudition. By the change, however, it may be elevated into a library companion: but it no longer shares with the snappish *poodle* the sophas and conversations of the drawing-room.

That the Edinburgh Review was never undertaken as a regular "critical journal," nor has at any time been conducted as such, is sufficiently well known. It was altogether a vehicle of display; and it still, even in its modified state, maintains that character: accordingly, we were not surprised to find the first article—*Neueste Ostfriesische Geschichte*, VON TILEMAN DOTHIAN WIARDA. The unutterable appearance of the name of this book, we are persuaded, was the true tempting cause of its being noticed; and what the critic says "about it," demonstrates that the article was written to show off his own acquaintance with the *krunkly* jargon in which the Dutch Hoeckins and Kabbeljauers wrangled in their *Meene-mente*. It is, however, a respectable antiquarian performance; and, although it does not tell us one word respecting the merits of the work, it contains a good deal of historical remark, interspersed with an agreeable

sprinkling of good-humour and liberal ideas. But it is not an Edinburgh article: in point of learning, it is far beyond the calibre of any cranium of the *Parliament-house*; and we request the public to notice this particularly, as many readers have fallen into the innocence of thinking that all the erudition and ability of the Edinburgh Review are of Scottish growth. "The cat is let out of the bag" in this instance with great *naïveté*: "Our country-folks, (says the critic,) will never forget bloody Queen Mary, who intended to make all the English women give suck to puppy-dogs." How could Mr. Jeffery, the editor, allow such an indiscretion to escape from the press? Surely, he knows that the bloody Mary was not Mary queen of Scots!

The next article is entitled *Botany Bay*; and, under the pretext of reviewing Wentworth's account of that colony, Bennet's Letter to Lord Sidmouth, respecting the state of the hulks,—which it would perhaps be for the benefit of the public, considering his lordship's qualifications, were he compelled to visit,—and O'Hara's History of New South Wales, it exhibits a variety of interesting and instructive information, mixed up with a quantity of party-politics and personal animosity. This we are inclined to ascribe to the pen of one of "the old originals." But the reader may judge with what consistency it is written, when a long tirade against the government of the colony, and the despotism or incapacity of the governors, is wound up with the following sensible and pious effusion: "This great portion of the earth begins civil life with noble principles of freedom, (seven-eighths of the inhabitants are in the slavery of felons). May God grant to its inhabitants that wisdom and courage, which are necessary for the preservation of so great a good." We should mention, that the critic is sadly out of temper, that, among the appellations given to new places and discoveries, there is no Gulph of *Tierney*, *Brougham Point*, Straits of *Mackintosh*, or River *Grey*.

The third article is headed *Commercial Embarrassments*,—*Trade with France*; and is an ostensible critique on a work by Mr. John Clay, entitled "a free Trade essential to the Welfare of Great Britain, &c." This is in the true genuine manner invented by the Edinburgh Reviewers. It does not once mention the name of Mr. Clay, nor says

a single word about his book, nor refers to it either by quotation or otherwise; and yet it is what we must call a very able article, calculated to redound to the advantage of the author. Without acknowledgment and without shame, the reviewer has appropriated to himself the arguments and the information of Mr. Clay; and having fused them, with a collection of ideas purloined from other sources, has produced this elaborated article; which, on account of its value, and the various materials worked up in it, we may, without the slightest intention of punning, figuratively call a piece of Corinthian brass.

The fourth article relates to Dr. King's Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Time, and is pretty well of its kind. It would almost be respectable in the Monthly Review, if it were not sealed with the seal of the Edinburgh. The doctor being a Tory, and the elect of the Review Whigs, it was of course necessary to guard the readers against the liberality of the doctor's sentiments, by representing that, as he lived during the time the Tories were out of place, his liberality may be traced to this source. Are we, then, to ascribe "the liberality and independent feelings" of the party to which the Edinburgh Review is attached, to the same cause,—to being out of place?

Next comes a heavy disquisition on the education of the poor. Everybody knows how meritoriously Mr. Brougham has exerted himself in this, the most important, in our opinion, of all the departments of domestic policy; and how unworthily he has been treated, out of personal pique, by some of his majesty's ministers. His views on this subject are known to every reader of the newspapers, that is, to every one who can read English; and this paper seems to be in conformity to the facts and opinions advanced by him in Parliament. Had the writer stopped before he "deemed it necessary to take notice of the well-known attack made upon the Education Committee," it would have served the cause which it advocates: but, by this indiscreet retaliation, it sinks to a level with the frothing fury of the *New Times*.

A little half-wit snarl at a Lieut. Wm. Heude, for publishing his *Voyages and Travels*, containing notices of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, Persia, Mesopotamia, the *Garden of Eden*, Babylon, Bagdad, Koordistan, Armenia, constitutes the sixth article. Now, although

all these places may perhaps be very well known to the Edinburgh reviewers, the rest of the world knows scarcely more about them than the names; and, we very much suspect, will agree with Earl Fitzwilliam in thinking, that Lieut. Heude has done the state some service in publishing his journal; even although his journey has been but "a hasty gallop across the desert." It is an old saying, that "wit is not wisdom;" and assuredly, if there is any wit in the recommendation, that the friends of gentlemen returned from distant countries "should tenderly commit to the flames any notes or records that the beloved stranger may have of his travels," it will be difficult to find wisdom. The most amusing and instructive books of travels in the English language have been from the pens of men unpractised in literary fabrications. With respect to the *Garden of Eden*, the reviewer lets us know, that if he would, he could, tell us something about it; especially what Hardouin, Le Clerc, Calmet, Sir I. Chardin, Postellus, Origen, Philo, Hopkinson, Huet, and Bochart, say upon the subject. Lieut. Heude should task the critic, after this, to read the tenth chapter of the prophet Nehemiah.

The worst feature of the Edinburgh Review, as we have already intimated, is occasioned by the systematic determination of the writers to display themselves. This often defeats its object, by denying to the attempt that Demosthonian character of earnestness which is essential to true eloquence. The critic in the department of poetry and polite literature is void of all taste of propriety. He is an incessant, and often an insufferable, actor,—constantly playing a part, and that part not well. He stutters on with a precipitancy of voluble phrases, compounded of all the flowers and fragrances of English prosody; the impassioned warmth of a barrister's sympathy with his client; the heartfelt energy of a poor player, fretting and strutting his hour upon the stage; the tenderness of a singer, melting into pathetic cadences, according to the score in the orchestra; and the endeavoured hilarity of an operadancer, sweating through his part in a ballet,—are all but modifications of the same art which this individual practises in his vocation, and of which we have a splendid specimen in the review of Crabbe's "*Tales of the Hall*." With respect to the merits of that prosaic poet, we have nothing to do at present; but

but we are quite amazed that Mr. Jeffrey should have, in the unguarded moment of exultation at having turned a period rather better than usual, allowed his vanity to get so far the advantage of his policy, as to give utterance to the sober folly of such a sentence as, "we are afraid some of our readers may not at once perceive the application of these profound remarks to the subject immediately before us." *These profound remarks* are a string of as arrant commonplaces as the Sermons of Dr. Hugh Blair, or the metaphysics of Mr. Dugald Stewart.

The eighth article, entitled *Bonaparte at St. Helena*, we are inclined to approve, because it advocates liberality. It is quite obvious, that the treatment of Bonaparte is a disgrace to the members of the British government,—one and all; but we are not convinced that it would have been any better under a Whig administration. What has the nation to do with the conduct of Sir Hudson Lowe? It is only to those who sent him where he is, and who keep him there, in contempt of public opinion, that we can have anything to say; and, unfortunately, this party are somehow rendered, by the selfish misconduct of the Whigs, either above responsibility, or beneath indignation,—objects of hatred, or culprits deserving punishment.

On the *Polarization of Light*, which forms the ninth article, the philosophical student will meet with an instance of the advantage which this journal has derived by enlisting men of real science into the number of its correspondents; but what amusement it will afford to the ladies and dapper young gentlemen, the original readers of the *Edinburgh Review*, we are somewhat at a loss to divine. The article itself, however, as we have said, possesses merit; but it might have been expected that the reviewer would have chosen some other word for the title of his paper than *polarization*; for he must be aware, that it does not convey the idea to which it is applied. Philosophy, in fact, wants a proper term to express that *definite direction*, which is here, as well as in other scientific publications, called *polarization*; and the critic, had he turned his attention to the subject, might easily have found one more correct and satisfactory.

The tenth consists of some desultory remarks on a "Report of the Duc de Broglie to the Peers of France, relative to the Law of Libel." It is certainly almost new in the annals of criticism

to review the reports of parliamentary committees; but what marks the precipitancy of the reviewers on this occasion is, that there is really a very valuable publication, in which the law itself, the *projet* of which is examined in this report, forms a conspicuous article: we mean Count Lanjuinais' work on the French Constitutions. But perhaps it has not yet reached our posterity in Edinburgh. The real forms of the French and British legislature do not appear to be known to the reviewer, or he would not have so applauded the French method of scrutinizing new measures submitted to the Chambers. The method is, to refer the *projet* of every new law to a committee, after moving what we should call the first reading of the bill. Our method is first to read the bill, in order to know its object; then to read it again, to determine whether it is in principle admissible; and, if admissible in principle, then to refer it to a committee to examine the provisions: by which method we have an additional check on hasty projects over the French. But, if the members of the House of Commons do not do their duty so conscientiously as the French deputies, the fault is not in the system, but in the men; and, if not in the men, the *Edinburgh Review* misrepresents the procedure of Parliament.

The public will be pleased with the eleventh article: it takes for its title *the Campaign of 1813*, and, although historically favourable to the talents and exertions of Bonaparte, is written in a commendable spirit of candour towards even that party whose line of politics the *Review* has been ever forward to deride and condemn. Were it not to be feared that there is a strong tendency at present, in the two great factions, the Whig and Tory, to write against the rights and claims of the people, we would give this paper more unqualified praise; but we do not like, at this juncture, to observe any of the oglings of courtship going on between them.

The twelfth and concluding disquisition relates to the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States of America: it contains much valuable information, drawn from the works with the titles of which the article is headed, interspersed with the knowledge which the reviewer has derived from other sources. It is in such papers that the *Edinburgh Review* has from time to time excelled, and by which it has led in some degree the opinion of the public on a variety of topics.

Upon

Upon the whole, however, although the sixty-third number is inferior to many of the others in satire and acrimony, it still maintains that tone of superiority which the projectors at first assumed, and to which the public have been long accustomed to pay a degree of deference, never before conceded to anonymous criticism.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT page 162, you mention an intended publication of a statement of the particulars of the never-to-be-forgotten 16th ult. at Manchester. You have given several transcripts from different accounts; and I am of opinion that your numerous readers will prefer a faithful detail in your pages, to any publication otherwise circulated. "Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," is here very suitable for a motto. I avail myself of it; and warrant every circumstance hereafter given, as having been transacted, or having transpired, under my immediate view and consideration; I am therefore bound to my text, and every person better informed, (if that be possible,) is at liberty to correct my statement.

It must be premised, that our expectations were excited, at the beginning of the month, by an advertisement for a public meeting on the 9th of August, near St. Peter's church, to take into consideration the most speedy and effectual mode of obtaining Radical Reform, &c. in the Commons House of Parliament; and also to consider the propriety of the unrepresented inhabitants of Manchester electing a person to represent them in Parliament; and the adopting Major Cartwright's Bill. This caused the following elegant production to be posted in every part of the town and neighbourhood:

"*New Bailey Court-house, July 31, 1819.*
Whereas it appears, by an advertisement in the *Manchester Observer* paper of this day, that a public and illegal meeting is convened for Monday, August 9 next, to be held at the area, near St. Peter's church, Manchester; we, the undersigned magistrates, acting for the counties palatine of Lancashire and Cheshire, do hereby caution all persons to abstain at their peril from attending such illegal meeting: W. Hulton, James Norris, J. Entwistle, W. Marriott, T. W. Tatton, J. Holme, R. Marsh, Trafford Trafford, Ral. Fletcher.

This notice caused the friends of peace to forego the intended meeting; and, to prevent any misconception of design, a deputation of friends to reform waited on the municipal officers of the town, the boroughreeve and constables, (who are merely *manorial* officers, being appointed over the *manor* of Manchester, and whose *authority* is very indefinite, if any such exist, in regard to the police of the town;) with a *requisition*, (numerously and tolerably respectably signed,) for them to appoint a meeting for the first mentioned purpose,—*Radical Reform*, to be holden on the 16th at the same place.

This requisition was rejected, and the appointment of special constables immediately commenced, for what particular purpose, numbers then appointed remained wholly ignorant; though some tavern-keepers, (less guarded than prudence would have suggested,) did not hesitate to tell their country customers, not to come on the 16th, or they assuredly would be killed.

The magistrates, &c. were however so guarded in conversation, in reference to their purposes, &c. that it was generally understood that the *military* were to be *quiescent*, yet *ready* to preserve the property of the town, should it happen that the hordes of villagers, expected at the meeting, could so far forget their duty and interest, as to be guilty of any acts of atrocity or depredation. This sentiment appeared general; and occasioned numbers to walk up to the place of meeting, under the idea of safely indulging curiosity. Many of these will long have to lament their misfortunes thence accruing.

On the 15th I walked over the ground, at different parts, to form an idea of its superficies, and to estimate the numbers it is capable of containing. It had been carefully cleared of all stones, bricks, &c. by the town's scavengers; and was as even and nice for assembling on as a paved court. I was much pleased that no inducement was held out for throwing stones, &c. as I am aware that numbers of thoughtless lads would not continue long together without some species of frolic; and, whatever first presents itself, is first encouraged. I found the area 180 and 210 yards long, and 130, 160, and 110 yards wide, in different places, containing about 26,500 yards, besides the streets and avenues connected with it; and, as about 18,000 yards were completely covered, *en masse*, and the remainder partially covered, I am of opinion that 120,000 persons were on the

the area; to which must be added the crowds in every street, passage, and house, near the same, at the time the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry first galloped in amongst the people; and myriads were hastening to the spot, full of anxious expectation; so that, had the devastation been delayed half an hour, doubtless, the consequences would have been still more direful, and the unfortunate sufferers more numerous.

About ten o'clock, the special constables began to assemble in St. James's-square, where the *conductors* of divisions were instructed in their manoeuvres, the subjoined notice having been very early posted in all parts of the town: "The boroughreeves and constables of Manchester and Salford, most earnestly recommend the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of these towns, as much as possible, to remain in their own houses during the whole of this day, (Monday, Aug. 16,) and to keep their children and servants within doors." Soon after eleven o'clock, the magistrates proceeded to their rendezvous, and the special constables were stationed east of the hustings, betwixt them and Mr. Buxton's house, with a small space left for a particular purpose, hereafter mentioned.

The reformers, who seemed determined to make this a splendid day, were on the alert; not indeed in preparing arms, (for of those they were totally destitute,) but in preparing flags and small bands of music, and in arranging matters for the approaching meeting. It is evident, from the great number of females, and even children, who formed part of the procession, that nothing was anticipated that could involve them in the least degree of peril; and an immense multitude was collected, relying with confidence on each other's peaceable intentions; and certainly not imagining that the precautions taken by the magistracy to preserve the peace, would be employed to destroy it, and convert a peaceful assembly into a scene of terror and alarm, danger and death. The morning was extremely fine, and well calculated to favour the attendance of an immense assemblage. Early as ten o'clock every thing was in motion, and every one big with the expectation of an immense, and withal peaceful, meeting; nor do I think that one person in ten thousand anticipated the least harm from the reformers, for but few, if any, shops were thoroughly closed.

About twelve o'clock there came by

the Exchange the reformers of Bury, &c. about 4000; and then those of Royton, Oldham, Lees, and Saddleworth, about 15,000, with banners, as mentioned in p. 174. For some time after these were passed, it was currently reported that Mr. Hunt and his friends were on the ground, having proceeded down High-street, Fountain-street, &c. to the hustings. This however, not gaining credit, was disregarded; and all seemed anxious to be certain till one o'clock, when, comparatively, few remained undecided, and proceeded to the ground. My opinion being fixed on the known opposition evinced towards the Exchange people generally, I considered it improbable that they would depart from the *old path* to the hustings. I waited anxiously, and a few minutes after one o'clock the buz was—He's coming; and so it proved, accompanied by probably 4000 persons, in files of sixes, sevens, &c. with banners, who halted opposite the Exchange, gave cheers three times three; and then took place such a clapping of hands, as never before was either seen or known by any persons who witnessed it. After proceeding a few yards, a gentleman was taken into the carriage, and the procession entered Deansgate: I hastened to the ground, and commenced my observations.

The Yeomanry Cavalry of the neighbouring towns in Cheshire had been called out at five o'clock, and brought to the barracks in Hulme, where they received instructions concerning their position; they were to occupy the top of Great Bridgwater-street and Fleet-street, and so cover the buildings where the magistrates were met. The Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry were assembled in Messrs. Pickford's yard: whence, at the time Mr. Hunt reached the ground, they proceeded along Bond-street into Cooper-street. The 15th Hussars were appointed the top of Gregson-street and top of Quay-street: and the infantry were marched from their barracks, the 31st to the top of Brasen-nose-street, and the 88th to Dickenson-street. By referring to the Plan of the ground, it will appear that the whole assemblage was literally hemmed-in, as only one avenue (left for the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry to gallop amongst them) was left for 160,000 persons to escape from being massacred.

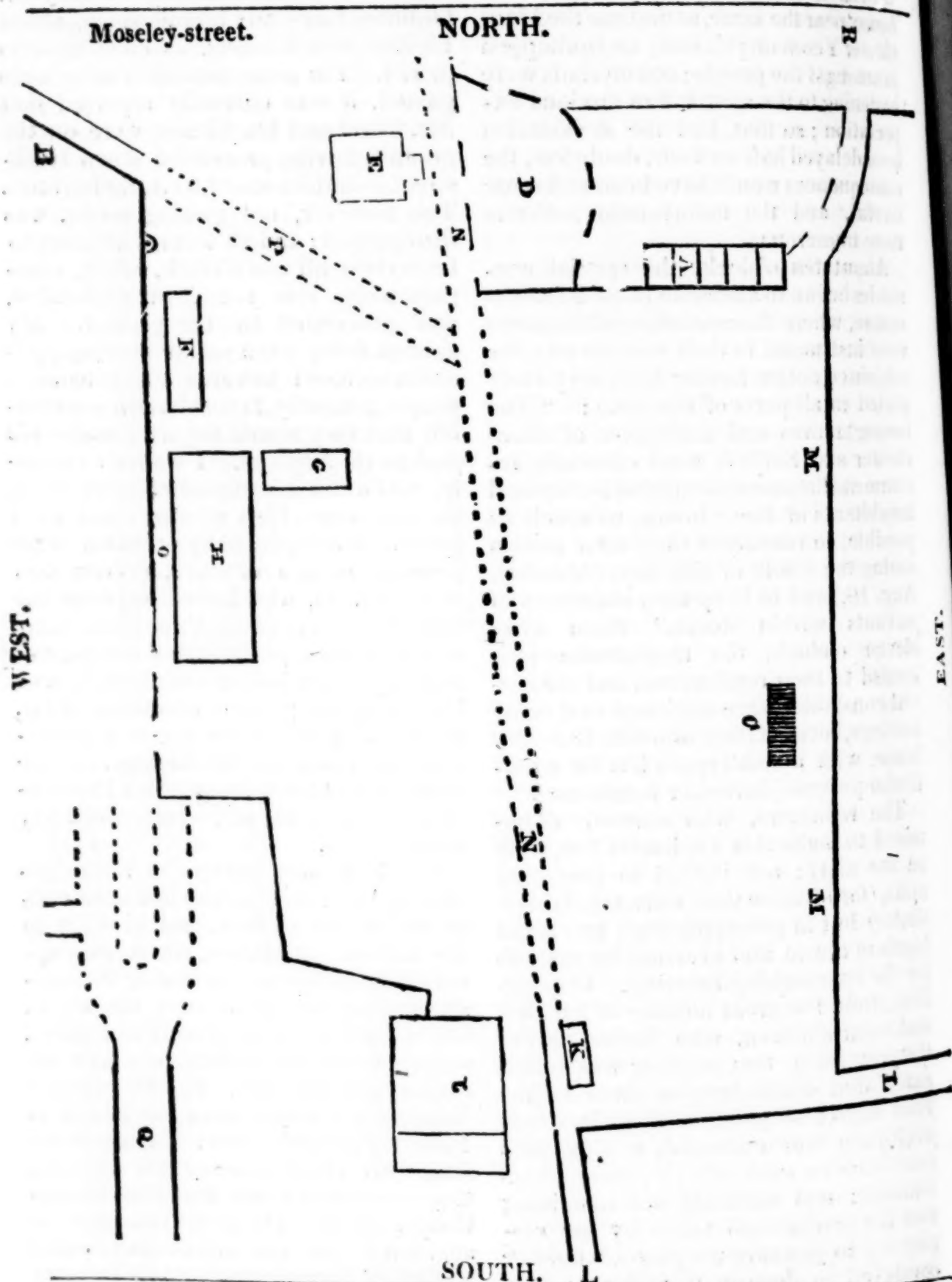
SIMEON SHAW.

Manchester; Sept. 20, 1819.

[To be concluded in our next.]

SCITE

SCITE OF THE LATE EVENTS AT MANCHESTER.



The black lines represent rows of houses, and the dotted lines plans of streets, or open roads or paths.

A. The house where the magistrates assembled, and the signal was given from the back window.

B. The van of the Manchester Yeomanry, where the captain could see the signal for attack.

C. The hustings.

D. A cottage.

E. St. Peter's Church.

F. A house, behind which the 88th lay in readiness.

G. School.

H. Quakers' meeting-house.

I. New Jerusalem Chapel.

K. Shop.

LL. Blockades of 15th Dragoons.

MM. Windmill-street.

NN. Peter-street.

O. Dickenson-street.

P. Path leading to Copperas-street.

Q. Brasen-nose-street: blockade of 51st infantry.

R. Blockade of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

N.B.—The space on the left of Peter-street was nearly covered with timber.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE plans of Mr. Owen, notwithstanding the silence of the timid, the ridicule of the venal and the interested, the sneers of the ignorant, the superficial and the bigot, are steadily, although slowly, and I hope surely, making their way. The meeting at the London Tavern, on the 26th ult. evinces most strongly how much the public mind is altered since the year 1817, relative to these novel and extraordinary attempts to improve the moral and social condition of mankind.

A quiet, and almost passive, observer of events as I in general am, I cannot avoid congratulating my countrymen and the world at large on the prospect which is now held forth, that something will be at least attempted, for the relief of the misery of that class of society from whom too many are disposed to turn with contempt or loathing; and for whom, notwithstanding our extensive charities, and our eight millions of poor-rates, little indeed has comparatively yet been done.

The public, and particularly the diurnal prints, are now, relative to Mr. Owen, assuming a very different tone: many of them, instead of abusing his plans, as they did in 1817, simply content themselves with silence; others, whom a transient ray of light has enabled to trace a few outlines of his system, observe a distant and assenting nod; whilst one or two, now that princes of the blood, and a few other intrepid individuals, have stepped forward in support of this great and good system, have had the courage to utter words of congratulation and wishes of success. All this is well. The progress of truth is slow; but it is satisfactory to reflect, that it is also sure.

Instead of starting a multitude of objections, which very few indeed who have read Mr. Owen's details, in his different publications, could not at once answer, why do not these unlearned querists read his works at once, before they cavil at what they cannot possibly understand without having read them. One objector of this description reproaches, in good set terms, the system of workhouses at present established in this country, and calls Mr. Owen's plan "splendid workhouses;" and concludes by telling us, that we have had enough of workhouses. I admit that we have had enough of workhouses; and am decidedly of opinion, that workhouses, as they have been usually managed in this country, are mere pests. But Mr. Owen's

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houses deserve no such appellation; and I am sorry that any person should have thought it necessary, in order to excite the public dislike to Mr. Owen's plans, to add the term *splendid* to the simple word. But, where did this objector learn that Mr. Owen's plans included splendour of any kind? If I know any thing of Mr. Owen, or of his plans, splendour is not one of the objects which enter into his contemplation: on the contrary, plainness and simplicity, both in food, raiment, and buildings, and, I may add, even in comfort, which is indeed included in his plan, are, and must be, from their very nature, inherent characteristics of the system—all useless expense and parade, must of necessity be banished from it. So much for the splendour of Mr. Owen's buildings. Next, as to their being "workhouses" at all, in the usual acceptance of that term:—one thousand acres of land, with the necessary appendages of barns and granaries, workshops in one place, schools in another, eating-rooms in another, sitting and sleeping rooms in another, gardens in another, and pleasure-grounds in another, form altogether so very different an assemblage from our present workhouses, that no similarity exists between them. In their actual operation and effect, they are totally dissimilar. The present workhouses contribute very little to the support of their inmates. Even the Penitentiary at Milbank, which has cost the country such a large sum, does not produce much more than one-eighth of its annual expenditure by the labour of the persons confined there. But, Mr. Owen's houses and lands attached, are designed to, and I have no doubt will, support the whole of their occupants, without any aid from other funds, and have a surplus to boot; and here is the actual importance and intrinsic value of the system, in addition to the inhabitants being educated, and becoming, by education, not only rational and moral, but highly intellectual beings, orderly and valuable members of society and of the state. Mr. Owen's plans will take from society a part, and, if properly followed up, all, of that mass, which is not only idle, but daily deteriorating a dead weight upon the community, and forming the hot-bed of almost every vice and every crime. This, sir, is the system which these uncandid objectors have thought proper to reprobate. Not content with this, they go on to call it "visionary;" which term has been so hackneyed, in reference to Mr. Owen and his plans, that really one is at a

loss to know how best to express one's pity,—for anger or indignation is out of the question. Mr. Owen himself could not for a moment so far lose sight of his system, as not to feel every sentiment of regret and commiseration of benevolence, and of sincere concern, at such unfortunate and misdirected zeal. Do not these persons know, that one of the greatest reformers which the world ever saw, was charged with blasphemy, and that he had a devil? It is consolatory that Mr. Owen escapes with the comparatively mild opprobrium of a "visionary:" had he lived in another age, he might have obtained the honour of martyrdom. But, however, this "visionary" system seems very likely to make its way; at any rate, a trial of it will most probably be made. The British public is, perhaps most fortunately, not often suddenly roused to an adoption of any new scheme either in morals or economy; but, when once the thing is made to appear feasible, we know that the torrent of public opinion is not slow to roll. The motion is already begun; and I do not think it difficult to calculate the result.

Before I close my letter, I will beg leave to make an observation or two on a subject connected with Mr. Owen's system, which has been, I fear, a good deal misunderstood,—I mean that of religion. The question has been frequently asked, of what religion is Mr. Owen himself? This seems, it is true, a very natural question; but I do not think its solution at all necessary in the present instance. Mr. Owen, no doubt, has his particular opinions upon the subject of religion: I have mine: but, when such an establishment is about to be formed, the only question necessary to be asked, and to be answered, is, what provision has Mr. Owen made for public worship in this establishment? The answer which Mr. Owen will make, is, that every person will be permitted to worship God in his own way. That he cannot teach any particular system of faith is manifest: for, were he to do so, an objection would be immediately raised, which would be fatal to it. For instance, suppose Mr. Owen should inform us, that every person who came into the establishment should attend, on the sabbath, the worship of the Church of England, and that no other form of worship would be permitted: what would the numerous sectaries say to this? The cry of intolerance would be instantly

and justly raised, and the co-operation of the sectaries would be lost. Suppose, again, that Mr. Owen should adopt any other particular mode of worship, such as the Wesleyan Methodists for example, to the exclusion of every other sect, it is clear that the same argument will apply. Mr. Owen, therefore, if he mean that his plan should succeed, must, upon the subject of religion, give equal freedom to all. Upon this principle, and this principle alone, can it possibly succeed, so as to embrace all parties and all sects. Belief, it ought to be remembered, is not an object of the will,—that is, you cannot believe or disbelieve at pleasure. We believe on any given speculative subject in exact proportion as previous ideas have moulded the mind; compulsion, so far from altering our ideas on such subjects, contributes most commonly to fix them more strongly in the understanding. This is a truth, which, were it generally felt and acknowledged, would do more to soften and assuage the asperities of all sects, and of difference of opinion, than any thing besides. If this truth were once acted upon, we should no more be angry with another for differing from us in opinion, than we should because one person is of a fair complexion and of a short stature, and another of a brown complexion and tall. The same argument may be applied to politics, and with equal force. Mr. Owen's system aims to, and I hope will, harmonize such at present discordant elements.

I cannot pay so ill a compliment to your readers, as to suppose that they will reject Mr. Owen's plans merely because they are novel and extraordinary; the questions as to their truth or falsehood, and, certainly not of least importance, their utility, are, of course, the only ones which should be had in view in examining them. If the doctrines of Jesus Christ had been rejected because they were novel and extraordinary, Christianity would never have made the progress in the world which it has made. The more Mr. Owen's plans are examined, the more, I conceive, they will be found consonant with the morally practical operation of that Gospel which the whole Christian world respect and revere; and, whilst I declare my respect for the high character and worth of many of the Christians of the present day, I may yet be permitted to say, that it is surely high time, after the lapse of eighteen hundred years, that something

more

more than lip-morality should pervade the mass of the professors of the belief in the glad tidings of salvation.

JAS. JENNINGS.

London, Aug. 7, 1819.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I HAVE not till very lately had an opportunity of reading the "Biographia Literaria, or a Biographical Sketch of my Literary Life and Opinions, by S. T. Coleridge, esq." 2 vols. 8vo. 1817; and I am now obliged to confess my surprise and disappointment at the nature of the contents of these volumes. I took them up, in the expectation that they did really contain a sketch of Mr. Coleridge's literary life and opinions; and that, from the year 1794,—at which period the public, as well as myself, became acquainted with that gentleman,—I should be enabled, by this learned Grecian and auto-biographer, to obtain a true and particular account of all his literary projects and proceedings; his first meeting, and subsequent pursuits, in conjunction with Mr. Southey; his residence near Bristol, in the summer of 1795, with Mr. George Burnett; and a variety of *et cætera*, which no one, if he chose, could tell us better, and few as well, from that period to the year 1817. Instead of which,—except a defence of his friend Mr. Wordsworth's poetry, and of his brother-in-law Mr. Southey, whose praises, by the way, would be more in character if rung by any one else,—I cannot conceive what could prompt Mr. Coleridge to have written such a farrago. If Mr. Coleridge thinks to instruct us by these obscure dissertations, he is strangely mistaken; for he ought to know, as far as concerns the public, that what is not easy to be understood, how valuable soever it may be, they will not give themselves the trouble to understand: and, if he has written to display his own affected profundity, at forty-five years of age or more, I can only say that I most sincerely feel for and pity him. It is indeed to be lamented, that a gentleman who has so much Greek at command, had not reflected a little more on one of the *dicta septem Græciæ sapientum*, *Γνωθὶ σεαυτὸν*: if he had, I feel assured that he would either not have written these volumes, or have written them very differently.

He sets out by observing, that "it has been my lot to have had my name introduced, both in conversation and in print, more frequently than I find it easy

to explain: whether I consider the fewness, unimportance, and limited circulation, of my writings, or the retirement and distance in which I have lived, both from the literary and political world." *chap. i.* Now, sir, if Mr. Coleridge cannot explain this, I verily think that I can. We all know that a comet has appeared in the northern part of the heavens during the present month, and that everybody, young and old, has been nightly staring at this extraordinary stranger; although it is utterly impossible to obtain a knowledge either of its uses, its qualities, or its ultimate destination, or whether, when once it recedes from our sight, we shall ever behold it again: whilst I will venture to say, that the beautiful planet Venus, or the majestic Jupiter, scarcely attracts a glance; although we have every reason to believe that they are both inhabited worlds, and although we know that they both perform their revolutions round the sun, and on their own axes, with the greatest regularity. Just so with Mr. Coleridge: he appeared in 1794-5 like a comet or meteor in our horizon, and has continued, with occasional obscurations, to attract the notice of the inhabitants of the earth, more or less, ever since, by the flaming nature of his pretensions, his ever-varying light, and his eccentricities of orbit, leaving us still unable to calculate either his annual or diurnal rotation; and, in fact, leaving us in complete ignorance as to what uses his long and flickering flame may, or ever can, be put.

This will, I believe, sir, account to the world, if not to Mr. Coleridge, for the notice which he has obtained; for, notwithstanding his affectation of having lived in retirement and distance, he has contrived, somehow or another, to get a peep amongst the trees at us motive beings in the world; and in one way or another,—with or without "Remorse;" "the Watchman;" "Conciones ad Populum;" "the Fall of Robespierre;" "Literary Lectures;" "the Friend;" a few sonnets to Stanhope, Priestley, Pitt, Erskine; an occasional poem; his writings in the *Morning Post* and *Courier*; with a "Lay Sermon" or two:—he has managed to be tolerably often in sight, and to flutter on the top of that mediocrity, on which he was once so desirous of floating.

As I design this to be an amusing and instructive note to some part of this gentleman's "Biographia Literaria," I would entreat the reader's attention to

my illustrations. It is true, I am not a comet, as Mr. Coleridge is; but I am one who, in the years 1794 and 1795, knew Mr. Coleridge well; and therefore, as I find him somewhat forgetful relative to his own opinions about that period, I will take leave to set his memory right in one or two particulars, which he has unfortunately omitted. Speaking of those who knew him about the period to which he alludes, viz. about the years 1794, 5, and 6, he says, "they will bear witness for me, how opposite, even then, my principles were to those of jacobinism, or even democracy." I, sir, for one, can bear him no such witness; for, on the contrary, I very well remember what his sentiments were, at the time that he, Southey, Lovell, Burnett, and some others, talked of going to America, and there founding a system of *Pantisocracy*; and I can very well remember, that they were, both by word and writing, positively and decidedly democratic. I can very well remember,—for I was an auditor at a lecture, the first which he gave in Bristol, in a room over the corn-market, in the beginning of the year 1795, at which Southey and Lovell were also present,—that Mr. C. talked of "preparing the way for a revolution in this country, bloodless as Poland's, but not, like her's, to be assassinated by the foul hands of ———." This, sir, Mr. Coleridge said,—this I heard him say. So much for his not being a favourer of a revolution in 1795.

Mr. C. goes on, at page 177 of vol. i. to say, "conscientiously an opponent of the first revolutionary war, yet with my eyes thoroughly opened to the true character and impotence of the favourers of revolutionary principles in England,—principles which I held in abhorrence." Indeed! and so, with such an abhorrence, in the autumn of 1794, he, in conjunction with Southey, wrote the "Fall of Robespierre,"—which was brought down to Bristol from Cambridge almost wet from the press, and which obtained some circulation and credit for him amongst the hot-headed and youthful democrats of Bristol, amongst whom, I am not, like Mr. Coleridge, ashamed to say, that I was one.

As the literary and political opinions of Mr. Coleridge must, in defiance of all his efforts to the contrary, become matter for history, I think it due to the public, before whom he so long has been, to supply these particulars, in addition to his own account of himself. I will also

go a little farther. In turning over some old papers lately, I stumbled upon the first number of his "Watchman," dated March 1, 1796. Now, let us see what Mr. Coleridge says in this paper, which has not yet lit his servant's fire. In the first article, he says, "the very act of dissenting from established opinions must generate habits precursive to the love of freedom. Man begins to be free when he begins to examine. To this we may add, that men can hardly apply themselves with such perseverant zeal [methodism] to the instruction of the poor, without feeling affection for them; and these feelings of love must necessarily lead to a blameless indignation against the authors of their complicated miseries."

In another part of the same paper he says, that "my bias, however, is in favour of principle, not of men; and, though I may be classed with a party, I scorn to be of a faction."

In his "Biographia Literaria" he says, page 178, "whatever my opinions might be in themselves, they were almost equidistant from all the three prominent parties,—the Pittites, the Foxites, and the Democrats." That they were not in accordance with Mr. Pitt's party, he has taken care, in his sonnet on that statesman, to tell us in unequivocal terms; that they were not in exact accordance with Mr. Fox's, I have reason to know, from a phillippic I once heard Mr. C. utter against that statesman; but that his opinions were not in accordance with the broad principles of democracy, I have yet to learn. If ever a democrat existed, Mr. Coleridge was one at the period of which I am now writing.

But, let us see what the "Watchman" says again. Under the head of a paper entitled "Review of Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord," after lamenting Mr. Burke's tergiversations, and commenting upon his recently-granted pension, Mr. C. goes on: "We feel not for the public in the present instance,—we feel for the honour of genius; and mourn to find one of her richly-gifted children associated with the Youngs, the Wynhams, (Wyndhams?) and Reeves', of the day; matched in mouth with

"Mastiff, blood-hound, mongrel grim,
Cur and spaniel, hack and lym,
Bobtail-tike and trundle-tail;"

and the rest of that motley pack, that open, in most hideous concert, whenever our state Nimrod provokes the scent by a trail of rancid plots and false insurrection! For, of the rationality of

of these animals I am inclined to entertain a charitable doubt; since, such is the system which they support, that we add to their integrity whatever we detract from their understanding.

"It is consoling to the lovers of human nature to reflect, that Edmund Burke, the only writer of that faction 'whose name would not sully the page of an opponent,' learnt the discipline of genius in a different corps. At the flames which rise from the altar of Freedom he kindled that torch with which he since endeavoured to set fire to her temple. Peace be to his spirit, when it departs from us. This is the severest punishment I wish him,—that he may be appointed under-porter to St. Peter, and be obliged to open the gate of heaven to Brissot, Roland, Condorcet, Fayette, and Priestley!"

I must now have done with quotations: this last is sufficient, I think, to shew the state of Mr. Coleridge's mind in the year 1796. I might give another, from the same democratic "Watchman," which would not add certainly to the delicacy or amiableness of our author's mind; and, as this guardian of our liberties is gone to his everlasting rest, I am not desirous of disturbing his slumbers, even were it possible so to do.

In conclusion, however, I may be permitted to state, that it is fortunate for some auto-biographers when living witnesses to their past conduct are not to be found; for, under such circumstances, their own statements may be, and I dare say frequently are, taken for granted. Whether the mementos which I have here supplied for the "Biographia Literaria" will be advantageous to the subject of it, I cannot pretend to divine; but, as an advocate for truth, I most decidedly object to the disingenuous way in which the early opinions of Mr. Coleridge are stated by that gentleman himself. I can have no objection to a person's conscientiously changing his opinion upon any subject; but, when the change of opinion is accompanied by a denial of facts, so well known to me, and a few others yet alive, I cannot sufficiently express my disapprobation of its unmanliness;—evincing a debasement of mind, which in 1796 Mr. Coleridge would have spurned with indignation. I have not the least wish in this paper to wound the feelings of any person, nor would I willingly give any mortal pain; but a love of truth, and a desire to state facts, and place them in a proper point of view for some future biographer, more

disposed to do Mr. C. justice than he himself is, have prompted me to the observations which I have made.

One word more, and I have done. It is my intention, if I have leisure, to commit to paper, as matter of history, not only the piquant sayings, the amusing metaphors, and other *bonæ*, of several wits and politicians, who had temporary residence in Bristol in the years 1794, 5, and 6, but also many facts which these *Pantisocrats*, as they were pleased to call themselves, think are quite forgotten; and that no eye or ear witness to them now exists: that witness, however, I am. This, for the advantage of the public, and as a beacon to posterity, and to those whose zeal outstrips their reason, and whose interests overwhelm their consistency, I will endeavour to accomplish.

Park-street, Grosvenor-square;

July 20, 1819.

Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FORTY years ago, Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, moved in the House of Commons, and the House resolved, that "*the influence of the Crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished*;" and the House were of the same opinion. What would that great lawyer have thought of the influence of the crown, had he lived in our days, and to have seen the creation of places, of boards, and the increase of influence since. By Mr. Burke's bill some few places have been abolished; but, since the period when Mr. Pitt first assumed the direction of affairs, such an immense addition of places has been made, as will enable the minister to rule, in a short period, uncontrouled.

Personal Distinctions.

One of the greatest causes of the increase of the influence of the crown, though it certainly is not pecuniary, consists in the prolific creation of peers, and other titles. Since the accession of Mr. Pitt to power, in 1783, we find no less than one duke, seventeen marquises, thirty-nine earls, thirteen viscounts, and eighty-eight barons, besides Irish peers.

The creation of baronets has been another source of influence, and that not small; they exceed 200 of the new creation.

Annexed to the House of Peers, we find an additional clerk-assistant, and a council to the chairman of the committees, both new offices, with large salaries.

Another source of influence, has been the extension of Knights of the Order of the

the Bath, which, from thirty-six Knights'-Companions, has been increased to seventy-two, called Grand-Crosses, and above two hundred other Knights, or Knights-Commanders, as they are called.

The unhappy malady which attended the king, was made another source of extension of influence. The lords of the bedchamber were twelve, and the number of grooms the same; but these were increased to sixteen of each. The late inquiry into the expenditure, has caused a reduction of these to the original number.

Office of Woods, Forests, &c.

This is one of the few establishments lately created that promises to be beneficial to the public. The commissioners have certainly produced a very considerable increase of income, and are likely to produce more. The increase of patronage is, however, great. There are in this office no less than three commissioners, two secretaries, four senior and twelve junior clerks, a private secretary to the first commissioner, two office-keepers, a surveyor of houses, an itinerant deputy, and messengers; and which has enabled the minister to provide for no less than thirty adherents. Besides which, the influence obtained by appointment of surveyors, agents, &c. in the country, is immense. On the death of the two chief-justices-in-eyre, the duty attached to these offices is, we are told, to be exercised by the first commissioner of this board.

The Board of Works

was formerly under a surveyor-general, and the place usually filled by an architect of the first reputation; but we now find in that place a military officer, who, as he cannot be supposed quite so competent as a professional man, has no less than three architects of the first class, each of which has a large salary, to assist him.

Managing the King's Property.

These officers are three, who, from their rank in life, would not undertake the office without good salaries. We may fairly set down this establishment at 5000*l.* a-year.

Prince of Wales's Establishment.

His Royal Highness has no less than three establishments, — as Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, and as High Steward of Scotland, each of which may be said to be crowded with officers, and most of them with good salaries. To be sure, it may be said that these are not officers of the crown; but, in the present case, as the Prince possesses now the whole

power of the crown, they have the same undue influence.

Board of Trade.

This board was abolished by Mr. Burke's bill; but, no sooner was Mr. Pitt in office, than he found the renewal of it, if not necessary, would create influence: accordingly, a Board of the Privy Council was appointed to this service, who were to receive no pay; but a chairman, deputy-chairman, two secretaries, an assistant-secretary, a chief and seven clerks, with a law-clerk, and inferior officers, are annexed; all of whom are paid, the whole to the amount of 8000*l.* a-year, besides providing for nearly twenty adherents.

Board of Commissioners for India Affairs.

Another source of influence from Mr. Pitt's prolific brain, and the charge of which he has contrived to lay on the East-India Company to the amount of 20,000*l.* per annum, is the Board of Control; but the appointments are all in the crown. The officers consist of a president and three paid commissioners, a secretary, an assistant, clerks, and inferior officers, to the number of upwards of thirty.

Third Secretary of State.

During the continuance of the war, the friends of administration found some reason for keeping up this office; but now the war is over, they still persist in maintaining this useless establishment, which consists of a secretary, an under-secretary, a chief and nine other clerks, with inferior officers and messengers, to the number of twenty, and at an expense of 15,000*l.* a-year.

The Alien Office

is one of the new establishments: it has been reduced since the peace, but still costs government 2000*l.* and upwards a-year, and provides for six friends.

State-paper Office.

This office, although it causes an expense to the nation, yet must be allowed to be useful, if not necessary; as the papers of the different offices, before this establishment took place, were not preserved in the manner they ought to be.

Diplomacy.

In no one department of government has so much extravagance and useless expense been shewn as in this. The expense was complained of during the American war, and Mr. Burke's bill limited it to 90,000*l.* a-year. During the late war the charge was under that sum, but lately it has increased so rapidly, that in the year 1816 an act passed to regulate the expenses

penses of the civil list, in which it is enacted, that the annual allowances, including pensions to foreign ministers and consuls, shall not exceed 226,500*l.* per annum, to which sum we may be assured it will be kept; and, as the nobility are much employed in these embassies, nothing can tend more to increase ministerial influence in the House of Lords.

The Navy.

It may seem invidious to censure the expenditure of the Navy; but, when we behold a shameful parsimony in that part of the charge where expense is necessary, and an unbounded extravagance in that in which influence is to be obtained, it is meritorious to point it out.

To begin with the flag-officers. Of these there are on the list no less than 52 admirals, 60 vice-admirals, 72 rear-admirals, and 28 admirals superannuated; and all these to command a fleet which has never exceeded 130 sail-of-the-line, that is, nearly two admirals to one ship, which is truly ridiculous.

Of post-captains there are nearly eight hundred; a far greater number than all the ships, sloops, or brigs, in his majesty's service, amount to. Besides which, the number of commanders are likewise not less than the captains, and the lieutenants four thousand.

Now, if we contrast this with the establishment of 1785, when we had on the list 124 sail-of-the-line, besides those building, which were above 20; and when we now have only 150, including those building; the difference in officers of these ranks is enormous.

The half-pay and pensions of the navy in 1785 was 200,000*l.*; in 1819, it is 1,500,000*l.*

But, if this extravagance is shewn in the active department, what shall we say to what they call the civil department? There were then seven commissioners of the navy; they are now eleven. The commissioners at the out-ports were three; they are now five. The commissioners abroad were then only three, now they are eight; and the salaries raised from 800*l.* to 1200*l.* and those in India to 3000*l.* a-year. In each dock-yard new officers are introduced, with large salaries: a timber-master at 500*l.* a-year; a warden at 200*l.*; an assistant-surgeon at 200*l.*; and the pay of every officer is enormously increased.

Although Greenwich Hospital has a school to educate boys for the sea, yet a Naval Asylum, as it is called, has been

established at the expense of above 9,000*l.* a-year, with a governor, secretary, and chaplain, at large salaries, all which might have been done by an additional school-master or two at Greenwich Hospital.

In the Marines the same useless increase appears: there are a general, lieutenant-general, major-general, and four colonels, all naval officers, who have large pay, and the offices complete sinecures. Formerly there were only three stations of marines, but there are now four.

The Army.

But, if these expenses in the navy are great, what are we to say to the Army? In 1785, just after the American war, the number of officers was:

Full-generals	35—but now they are	90
Lieut.-generals	74	168
Major-generals	86	290
	195	448
Field-officers	720	2,200

The influence this gives the crown is immense; but this is not all: for, formerly, no general-officer had a larger half-pay than that of the regimental rank from which he had been reduced; but now, they have the half-pay of their full rank as generals. This has been attended with two inconveniences,—the charge for this half-pay is, by the estimates laid before the House of Commons, full 179,000*l.* a-year; and the officer who had claims to be promoted to a regiment on a vacancy, finds himself reduced to the disagreeable situation of a pensioner for life.

In the commander-in-chief's office there is a secretary at an enormous salary, who writes his dispatches, and therefore executes the chief business of the office of adjutant-general; yet that officer has under him a deputy, a deputy for the recruiting service, an assistant-quarter-master-general, and a deputy to him. In the quarter-master-general's department the same useless appointments are shewn.

But the great source of military influence is in the Boards: every thing is to be done by a board of commissioners, with their secretaries and clerks. Thus, we had a board for clothing the army; another for claims of officers for losses; and a board of military inquiry. These have, however, been consolidated into one; but a good source of patronage has been secured in the appointment of what

what is called an acting committee, with secretary, &c. &c.

The Military College, as it is called, is another source of patronage and expense; and, while the excellent institution of the academy at Woolwich exists, is wholly unnecessary. Here we find a governor, a commandant, a major-adjutant, three captains, with five professors, a chaplain, secretary, treasurer, paymaster, &c. all paid high, and the whole expense amounting to no less than 30,000*l*.

In the war-office, where there was formerly a deputy-secretary, and thirteen clerks, we have now in the two departments upwards of one hundred and sixty clerks, and all at increased salaries.

In the commissary's office is a commissary-in-chief, two deputies, two deputy-assistants, an accountant, and upwards of thirty clerks, besides a swarm of commissioners on half-pay. It may be worth remarking, that at the end of the American war the business was done by the war-office.

The storekeeper-general's office has been fully exposed by Mr. Hume and Sir Henry Parnel, in the House of Commons. It has been made a source of great influence; for, as by the Contractor's Bill, no person holding a contract could sit in the House of Commons, by this mode of procuring stores, the government-agent could purchase of any member the Treasury should direct, and by this means the whole force of the Contractor's Act was palsied.

West-India accounts were found to increase fast; and, although the war-office called for and were supplied with inspectors, examiners, and clerks, by wholesale, yet the Treasury thought proper to establish a separate office to investigate these accounts. This provided for three commissioners with large salaries, a secretary, three inspectors, three assistants, thirteen clerks, and inferior officers. The business is nearly at an end; but then all these persons must be pensioned for life.

The ordnance-office has ever been complained of for extravagance in expenditure, but it now exceeds every thing before known; the salaries are increased beyond all bounds, and every little spot where it is possible to place an establishment, a storekeeper, a clerk of the cheque, and clerk of the survey, or two of them, are fixed. The corps of engineers, which in 1786 consisted of

about seventy officers, now consists of above three times that number. The battalions of artillery were then four, they are now nine, kept up as a peace-establishment.

In the Law department no increase of officers has taken place, but ministers have secured to themselves a great increase of influence. Formerly the places were granted by patent, and the chief-justices of each court had the appointment, whose nominee generally executed it by deputy; but now it is very properly determined, that, on the vacancy of any of these offices in the court of Exchequer, these are to be executed by the deputy; but the appointment is to be in the lords of the Treasury.

In the Treasury, we find a great number of additional clerks: we are told the vast increase of business renders it necessary; but the advance in salaries is immense, on pretence that they have been deprived of their fees. The fees, we know, are all received; and it might be well worth the trouble of parliament to institute an enquiry into their appropriation. In the Exchequer, and some other offices, several places are to be abolished on the termination of the present interest; but, by the Act 57 Geo. III. c. 65, they have taken good care to compensate themselves for the loss by the following clauses:

"That, after two years from the passing this Act, the king may grant to any person, who has served for two years as First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Admiralty, a pension of 3000*l*. per annum for life, until six persons shall be so pensioned, which is the largest number that shall be so pensioned, and that number, in cases of death, may be kept up.

"After the expiration of four years, the king may grant to any person who has served for five years, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, or Secretary at War, three such pensioners of 2000*l*. each.

"For those who have served for five years as Joint Secretary of the Treasury, or First Secretary of the Admiralty, pensions of 1500*l*. per annum, until six persons shall be so pensioned.

"To the persons who shall serve as Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland for five years, a pension of 3000*l*. per annum.

"To such as shall have served ten years as Under Secretaries of State, Clerk of the Ordnance, special Secretaries of the Admiralty,

Admiralty, pensions of 1000*l.* per annum, to the number of six persons."

Thus we see, the administration, for the few patent places they have abolished, and which will not take place till the death of the present possessors, have secured to the king the right of nominating the persons now in employment to those pensions, in two, four, or five, years from the passing the Act.

In the auditor's office of accounts, we find such an increase of clerks, and advance of salaries, as to make the whole charge of the office exceed 44,000*l.* per annum; and, by comparing the total number of accounts delivered in 1817 with those of 1818, it does not appear that they are in any respect lessened.

Of places in the Excise, Customs, Tax-office, Post-office, and Stamp-office, we know little; as, from the mode of keeping these accounts, no part of the expenditure appears before the public; but the increase of salaries is known to be great. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise, instead of 1200*l.* and 1000*l.* a-year they used to have, now the chairmen have 1800*l.* and the other commissioners 1200*l.* a-year each. And this has evidently been given to them on condition of surrendering the right of patronage, which they formerly enjoyed, to the Treasury.

I shall only farther notice, the great influence the administration has acquired in the last three years by Acts of Parliament.

By Act 56 Geo. III. c. 16, the Commissioners of Crown lands may nominate, with consent of the lords of the Treasury, any number of persons they may think necessary, to be surveyors of crown lands in the different counties of England, to be allowed five per cent. on their respective receipts.

Under the Act 26 Geo. III. c. 23. the establishment of St. Helena has taken place, which costs nearly 100,000*l.* a-year, and provides for a number of partizans.

By Act of 56 Geo. III. c. 46, the civil list is increased to 1,100,000*l.* a-year; and, by the appointment of auditor, the whole control is put under the lords of the Treasury, and will soon cause another addition of clerks, assistants, &c.

Milbank Penitentiary, appointed by Act 56, Geo. III. c. 62, affords patronage to above thirty persons, wholly under the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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The Insolvent Debtor's Act gives to the ministry the appointment of a judge, clerk, registrar, and various other officers.

The Act for making the new street from Mary-le-bone Park to Carlton House, has afforded a source of patronage: commissioners, secretaries, clerks, surveyors, master-carpenters, with a variety of inferior officers, all under the influence of the Treasury, and all well paid.

The slave-trade has been a most prolific source of patronage. By the treaties between this country and Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, officers are to be appointed, to judge of the captures made by our cruisers, and carried into the ports belonging to the above Powers. For this purpose, three officers have been sent out under the head of judges, registrars, &c. to reside at the Brazils, Havannah, Curaçoa, and Sierra Leone. All these have large salaries, the judges 1200*l.* a-year, and the others inferior allowances; but all, after ten years' residence, are to enjoy half their salaries for life.

The building new Churches has been another favourable source of patronage. Eight salaried commissioners, a secretary, surveyors, both general and local, clerks, &c. &c. *ad infinitum*, have been appointed, besides the influence which will be gained by the crown, by the nomination or recommendation of officiating ministers.

The Act for inquiring into the Charities respecting the Poor, has caused an appointment of eight paid commissioners, a secretary, &c.

I cannot conclude these details, without expressing my astonishment at the contents of the Supplement to a late London Gazette, containing an enormous list of naval and military *brevet* promotions!

Brevet promotions formerly were not any additional expense to the country, but the case is now much altered; and the additional annual charge which will be brought on the country by this measure, ought to be made known to the public. It is the more extraordinary, because, when the expenditure of the army and navy was canvassed in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh held out the prospect of a decrease on the half-pay and pension-list, as affording great relief by deaths, and by promoting officers on half-pay to the commissions in the line, as they became vacant. The latter promise has been broken hundreds of times since, by new promotions,

promotions, leaving the poor officer on half-pay to lament his hard fate; and the relief held out by the former, seems to be completely defeated by this promotion.

To have a clear idea of this, it is necessary to lay before your readers the half-pay now allowed to the navy and army, which is as follows:

Navy.—Admiral per day, 2*l.* 2*s.*; vice-admiral, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; rear-admiral, 1*l.* 5*s.*; post-captain, 12*s.*; junior post-captain, 10*s.* 6*d.*; commanders, 8*s.*; lieutenant, 6*s.*

Army.—Generals per diem, 1*l.* 18*s.*; lieutenant-generals, 1*l.* 12*s.*; major-generals, 1*l.* 5*s.*; colonels, 15*s.*; lieutenant-colonels, 10*s.*; majors, 8*s.*; captains appointed majors by brevet, 2*s.* per day addition to their full pay.

We find no less than 12 vice-admirals promoted to be admirals: the increased pay 10*s.* per diem, or 182*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Annual increase, 2,190*l.*

Twenty-four rear-admirals are promoted to be vice-admirals: the increase of pay 7*s.* 6*d.* per day, or 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* each per annum. Increase, 2,295*l.*

Twenty-five captains made rear-admirals: the difference of pay 13*s.* a-day, or 237*l.* a-year. Increase, 6,925*l.*

The 20 commanders and lieutenants promoted, causes an increase of only 2*s.* a-day on each, or 36*l.* 10*s.* a-year: in all 730*l.*

Increase of half-pay for the navy, 10,140*l.*

Besides the increased patronage it affords by inferior promotions.

But, if we object to the naval promotions, what shall we say to the military? Here we find no less than 20 lieutenant-generals promoted to be generals; 34 major-generals, to be lieutenant-generals; 82 colonels, to be major-generals; 100 lieutenant-colonels, to be colonels; 130 majors, to be lieutenant-colonels; and 200 captains, to be majors.

The difference between the pay of a lieutenant-general and a general, is 6*s.* per diem, or 109*l.* 10*s.* per annum; therefore, the increased pay on 20 generals promoted, is 2,190*l.*

Between major and lieutenant-general, 7*s.* per day, or 127*l.* 15*s.* a-year, which, on 34 promoted, is 4,383*l.*

Between colonel and major-general, about 10*s.* per day, or 182*l.* 10*s.* per annum; and, on 82 promotions, is 14,965*l.*

Between lieutenant-colonels and colonels, the difference is 5*s.* or 90*l.* 5*s.* per annum; on 100, is 9,125*l.*

Between majors and lieutenant-co-

lonels, the difference is 2*s.* and the same between captains and majors, that is, 36*l.* 10*s.* per annum; the number of these two ranks thus promoted are above 300, and make the advance

£ 19,950

Total amount for the army . 50,613
For the navy . . . 10,140

Together 60,753

Thus is the country involved in an annual expense of 60,753*l.* a-year, for no obvious purpose but to increase the patronage of the commander-in-chief.

C. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed, in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, (page 103,) an article in which several important improvements in the construction of hot-houses are described, and being, from my own personal experience, thoroughly convinced of the great utility of those improvements, and more especially of the superiority of metallic hot-houses to those constructed of wood; I cannot but regret, that the writer of that article has omitted to inform the public, at the same time, where and by whom these improved horticultural buildings are manufactured. I shall therefore beg leave to state, for the information of such of your readers as may be induced to examine into the nature of the improvements referred to, that Messrs. Jones and Co. of Lionel-street, in this town, have recently established a large manufactory of metallic hot-houses, and have introduced not only the several improvements mentioned by your correspondent, but also others of an equally important description, and of which they have the merit of being the original inventors. To my own testimony in favour of the horticultural buildings constructed by these gentlemen, I believe I may venture to say, that all who have hitherto tried them would most willingly add theirs; and I have no doubt that the time will soon arrive, when metallic hot-houses will supersede the use of all others.

A. F. I.

Birmingham; Sept. 2.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. JACKSON'S OBSERVATIONS on "BOWDICH'S ASHANTEE" concluded.

PAGE 198: "Two large lakes were described close to the northward of Houssa,

Houssa, one called Balahar Sudan, and the other Girrîgö Maragasec.

The first of these names is a negro corruption of the term *Bahar* Sudan*; the other is a negro name of another, if not of the same sea or lake: the situation of the Bahar Sudan is described by me, in the Appendix to my Account of Morocco, to be fifteen journies east of Timbuctoo; and the Neel Elabeed passes through it. I have this information from no less than seven Moorish merchants of intelligence and veracity; the same is confirmed by Aly Bey, the Sherceef Immhammed Park, and Dr. Seitzen.† All these authorities must therefore fall to the ground, if Mr. Bowdich's report is to overturn these testimonies, which has placed it three degrees of latitude north of the Neel Elabeed, or Neel Sudan, and in the Sahara, *unconnected‡ with any river*. I doubt if any but a very ignorant Pagan negro, (for the Mohamadan negroes are more intelligent,) would have given the sea of Sudan this novel situation.

Page 200: The Quolla appears to be the negro pronunciation of the Arabic name Kulla, that is, the *Bahar Kulla*, to which the Neel of Sudan is said to flow. Bahar Kulla is an Arabic word, signifying the sea altogether, or an alluvial country; the Neel of Sudan here joins the waters of a river that proceed from the Abyssinian Neel westward, and hence is formed the water-communication between Cairo§ and Timbuctoo.

Page 201: Quollaraba or Kullaraba, signifies the Kulla forest, as the negroes express it: the Arabs call it Raba Kulla, that is, the forest of Kulla; therefore, if any farther proof of the accuracy of this interpretation be necessary, it may be added, that the positions agree exactly with Major Rennel's kingdom of Kulla, for which see the Major's maps in the Proceedings of the African Association. Vol. 1, page 209: lat. N. 9°, long. W. 10°.

Page 203: The lake Fittre is a lake, the waters of which are said to be filtered through the earth, as the name

* See Jackson's Morocco, enlarged edition, ch. 13.

† For an elucidation of these opinions, see my letter on the interior of Africa, in the European Magazine, Feb. 1818, p. 113.

‡ See Mr. Bowdich's map, in his account of a mission to Ashantee.

§ See Appendix to Jackson's Morocco, enlarged edition, page 213. See also my letter to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, for March 1817, page 125.

implies: the Neel is here said to have run under-ground. The Moors have a tradition that the waters of the flood rested here, and were absorbed or filtered through the earth, leaving only this large lake. I never understood this sea to be identified with the Banar Heimed,* that is, the hot or warm sea. The hot sea, and the filtered sea, are distinct waters; the former lies midway in a right line between Lake Fittre and Lake Dwi, (see Laurie and Whittle's map of Africa, published in 1813.) This is another inaccuracy of Mr. Hutchison, who appears indeed to have collected information from natives, without considering what title they had to credibility. Another error is added to the note in pages 203, 204, viz. what he calls sweet-beans, are unquestionably dates, which have not the least affinity in taste, shape, growth, or quality, to beans: the Arabic name, correctly converted into European letters, is *Timmer*, not Tummer; the Arabic word designating sweet-beans, is Elfoole El Hellue. The passage signed W. Hutchison, here alluded to, is this: "The Arabs eat black rice, corn, and sweet-beans called Tummer."

Page 204: I do not know whence the Quarterly Review has derived its information respecting the derivation of the word *misr*, (a corruption of massar.) The word *massar* is compounded of the two Arabic words, *ma*, mother, and *sar*, of walls; that is, mother of walls: as *bassora* is compounded of the two Arabic words, *ba*, and *sora*, father of a wall. Possibly some Arabic professor, versed in bibliographic lore, to favor a darling hypothesis, has transmuted *massar* into *misr*, to strengthen the etymology of *misr* from *misraem*.

Page 205: *Bahar belama*, is an Arabic word, importing it to be a country once covered with water, but now no longer so: in the note in this page I recognize the word *soess*, to designate the *isthmus of Suez*. The bahar malie, and sebaha bahoori, are negro corruptions of the Arabic words *bahar el malah*, and *seba baharet*; the former does not apply particularly to the Mediterranean, but is a term applicable to any sea or ocean that is salt; (as all seas and oceans assuredly are;) the latter term signifies literally the seven seas, or waters: neither is this a term applicable to the Mediterranean, but to any sea supplied by

* Heimed is an Arabic term, signifying that degree of heat which milk has, when coming from the cow or goat.

by seven rivers, as the Red Sea. These are therefore evidently other inaccuracies of Mr. Hutchison. I apprehend Mr. H.'s Arabic tutor, at Ashantee, was not an erudite scholar; the term, and the only term, in Africa, applicable to the Mediterranean Sea, is the Bahar Segreer, (literally the Small Sea;) and El Bahar Kabeer is the Atlantic Ocean, or, literally, the Great Sea: this latter is figuratively called El Bahar Addolom, that is, the Unknown Sea, or the Sea of Darkness.

Page 206: Is it possible that the author doubts that Wangara is east of Timbuctoo? it should seem that he did; as he quotes Mr. Hutchison as authority for making it to contain Kong, a mountainous district, many journeys south of the Neel of Sudan. Mr. Park's testimony is also called in support of this opinion; but they are both erroneous. Wangara is as well known in Africa to be east of Timbuctoo, as in England York is known to be north of London. Oongooroo is a barbarous negro corruption of Wangara; therefore this note, if suffered to pass unnoticed, would be calculated to confuse, not to elucidate, African geography; neither can it be called, according to Mr. Horneman's orthography, Ungura: the name is Wangara, which cannot with accuracy be converted into any other word. Ungura, Oongooroo, &c. are corruptions of the proper name, originating in an imperfect and but an oral knowledge of the African Arabic.

Page 210: I apprehend the reason why Wassenah was not known at Ashantee by the traders, is because it was out of their trading track. I have no doubt of the existence of Wassenah or Massenah, and that it is a powerful country in the interior of Africa, (for, where the names of African countries are recorded, we should not be particular about a letter or two, when we find so many orthographical variations are made by different authors;) neither is there any reason, that I know of, to doubt Seedy Hamed's account of Wassenah, in Riley's Narrative. It is not extraordinary that Wassenah or Massenah should be unknown at Ashantee, if there were no commerce established between the two places. It is certain, that the Africans neither seek nor care for places or countries with which they have no trade or connexion.

It appears well deserving of observation, (for the purpose of rendering Arabic names intelligible to future travellers,) that Mr. Bowdich has demonstrated, that what is called in our maps Banbarra,

Gimbala, Sego, Berghoo, and Begarmee, being written in the African language with the guttural letter *grain*, would be quite unintelligible, if pronounced to an African as they are written in our letters. The nearest approximation to the Arabic words would be as follows, taking *gr* for the nearest similitude that our language will give of the guttural letter *grain*:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Banbugr, | called in the maps | Banbarra. |
| 2. Grimbala, | - - - - - | Gimbala. |
| 3. Shagrū, | - - - - - | Sego. |
| 4. Bergrū, | - - - - - | Berghoo. |
| 5. Bagarmie, | - - - - - | Begarmee. |

The African traveller should be precise in his attention to the sound of these words, otherwise he will be quite unintelligible to the Africans and to the Mohammedans.

Richardson, in his Arabic Grammar, is certainly incorrect, when he says the letter *grain* should be pronounced *gh*; no man, acquainted *practically* with the Arabic language, could be of this opinion,—it having no more resemblance to the sound of the letter *grain* than *g* has to *h*; and every one going to Africa with this opinion of Richardson's, will undoubtedly be unintelligible to the Africans.

Finally, the Arabic documents, if I may be allowed to call it Arabic, facing page 128 of this interesting work, is a most miserable composition of Lingua Franca, or corrupt Spanish, of unintelligible jargon, abounding in words totally incomprehensible to the Africans, whether negroes or Arabs: the language is worse, if possible, than the scrawl in which it is written: neither is it a correct translation of the English which precedes it. But, purporting to be a letter issuing from the accredited servants of the king of the English, it certainly is a disgrace to the country whence it issues, and a rare specimen of our knowledge of African languages!

Circus, Minories. J. G. JACKSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERCEIVING, in your last Magazine, my name introduced by Mr. Sheldrake, respecting an apparatus for propelling ships of war in calms and slight airs, I take the opportunity of disclaiming any original invention on this head springing from me.

Mr. Whitmore, with many other gentlemen, had been trying to introduce a scheme somewhat similar. On its being presented to me, I found it laboured under

under many disadvantages, but ultimately promising to be of great utility. This prospect induced me to bring it before the public. When I found the two wheels at the capstan were similar to those of Mr. Sheldrake, (which he used in the way that he has stated,) I fitted them, with a few other things, on-board the sloop *Havoc* (which I commanded); and, on trial, several other improvements were suggested by my visiting friends, particularly by a Mr. Kingston, at Portsmouth.

I know not what Lieut. Barton's (of the *Active*) applications may be, but it appears to me that they are different from Mr. Sheldrake's. Another plan and model were given in by me to the Navy Board, unconnected with Mr. Sheldrake, three years ago, and which I have been improving to this day, and shall still be thankful to any of my friends for any farther improvement which they may suggest; as I am sensible that it may be useful in any future war. Though I have incurred great expense, I never made but one application to be repaid the bills of my tradesmen, which I transmitted to the Board, and which was refused, on the ground that I undertook the experiment at my own risk, without any promise of reimbursement from the public.

G. TRUSCOTT, Com. R.N.

London; Aug. 16.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AS "the Crusade," lately published at Edinburgh, seems, although the author does not say so exactly, to be a portion of an epic poem, descriptive of the effects of the zeal and preaching of the Hermit Peter, a few extracts may perhaps be acceptable to the readers of your miscellany; while it will no doubt promote the views of the author, in so far as they serve to make his composition known. The opening of the poem explains the scope of the design:

"I sing the ministry of him, whose voice
Sounding through Christendom, rous'd
every heart

Adventurous, to crush the infidel

Then sov'reign in Jerusalem. O thou

Who did'st from Heav'n that fervent spirit
send,

Which touch'd his soul with energy divine,
And, like thy living and informing breath,
Within the chosen but unfashion'd clay,

Developing the first created man,

Sublim'd his mean and abject form, with
more

Than majesty heroic, aid the song."

The narrative then commences with an account of the Hermit's pilgrimage to Jerusalem. At his arrival in sight of the holy city, he is seized with transports of pious enthusiasm; and, overwhelmed by his feelings, falls "in throbbing trances to the ground." In this situation he is found by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and other priests, who had been in the country, "soothing the flight of a departing soul." By them he is told of the insults which the pilgrims suffer from the infidels. The patriarch says:

"There is no hope of help. From this
lost land

The manly spirit is for ever fled;

The term of daring enterprise no more;

And all those great ennobling purposes,

That rais'd the weak and perishable man

Out of his nature to immortal heights,

Are utterly unknown. We are as ghosts,

Tenants of ruins, and our home the grave.

Nor, when we pray, implore we heaven to
aid."

"But Heaven will aid, (the impetuous Hermit
cried;)

Think'st thou that He, who did of old but
speak

Within the hollow of the empty gloom,

And heaven, and earth, and light, and man,
came forth,

Cannot from out this trance of virtue wake

A living courage, to redeem the land

From the abhorr'd blasphemers?"

The Hermit then declares his resolution to "invoke the warriors of the west;" and vows not to visit the Sepulchre until he has brought them to "pour their heroic blood," to wash Jerusalem from the pollution which it has suffered from the infidel. The description of a caravan, which fell in with the Hermit, on his return to Jaffa, when he lay exhausted with fatigue and hunger, may be contrasted, as a picture of actual things, with the imaginary phenomena of the ascent of the fiends:

"He had not long thus miserably lain,
When the light tinkling of innumerable
bells

Rose from a distance; at the sound he
rais'd

His head, and saw descending from the hill
A caravan of camels.

He in the travellers saw well-tim'd relief,
And view'd contented the slow-pac'd ad-
vance

Of their soft-footed camels, on whose
backs

Of basket-leanness, gaily looking forth

The young, the infant, and the lamb, were
pil'd

In pannier and in cage; and rattling rung

The

The cluster'd culinary ware, as down
The slope abrupt with surging steps they
came.

The Ascent of the Fiends.

"The fires of Hell, that on the breasts and
wings
Of the ascending fiends gleam'd fiercely
red,
Show'd faint and fainter as they higher rose
Into the black thick darkness overhead;
And soon, like embers, to their ken expir'd;
Yet were they still but on the skirts of
night:
For the continuous din below came up;
Even when it died, the rushing of their
wings
Cheer'd them awhile, —but that, too, sank
away;
Nor could their voices interchange dis-
course,—
For now their flight lay through the silent
reign
Of everlasting death; and there for ever
They had still wander'd in dumb solitude;
But secret Fate breath'd on them as they
pass'd,
And they were borne, like birds amidst
the tempest,
Whirling and headlong, till they heard afar
The noise of dreadful billows breaking high;
And then they knew that they were in the
cave
Which, through the adamantine rocks that
bound
The oceans of old Chaos, leads from Hell
To the dark shores of that wide troubled
sea
Between created and eternal things.

A glorious day seem'd all effus'd without.
Dazzled and fearfully they cower'd along,
Till they beheld, rang'd on the cliffs above,
The muster'd armies of the dreadful God,
The true and faithful: there the Seraphim
In burning chariots, arm'd for enterprize,
Standards of flame unfurl'd.

As o'er the wild abyss they flew, their flight
Was like the changeful birds across the
sea,
When winter sends them forth, or spring
recals:
Aloft they rose, and then, descending,
seem'd
A living arch, a dismal galaxy,—
Dim and malignant, reaching from the
cave
To the dark confines of creation."

The interview of the Hermit and his
mother, after his return, and the success
of his preaching, is a description of a
different kind:

"Awhile they silent sat;
He, wrapt in lofty and religious thought;
She, gazing fondly, tracing one by one
Each infant grace and wonted lineament
That smil'd upon her heart, till she forgot

Their change, and kiss'd him, crying 'O
my child.'

He gently chided her; but still with smiles
She took his hand, and with maternal care,
Enquir'd and doubted of his great design;
Urging him long, with many a look of love,
To stray no more, but live with her
content."

The following scene of maternal affec-
tion completes this incident:

"They soon retir'd to rest;
But long the Hermit had not laid him down,
Till he was rous'd by stealthy footsteps
near,
And, turning, saw his mother softly enter.
Screening her lamp within her hand, and
list'ning
To hear if yet he slept. He clos'd his eyes,
As nigh the couch she gently took her seat:
There gazing on him, as he seem'd asleep,
She wept her thankfulness, and breath'd a
prayer:
But soon was marr'd by an awakening
shout
Beneath the window, and the trampling
sound
Of gathering feet."

R. I.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA made in
OXFORDSHIRE; with BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES.

[Continued from vol. 47, page 517.]

THE tombs of the Lacy family,
who, prior to the Reeds, or Reads,
were owners of Shipton manor, stand
in the vestry-room. The family seem
to have continued this their burial-place,
as the latest memorial comes down to
the middle of last century, being that of
Rowland Lacy, esq. and his wife, who
were interred within a year of each other,
1746 and 1747.*

Against the wall of the church which
separated the aisle from this room, is an
extensive and elaborately-wrought se-
pulchral brass, in commemoration of
Elizabeth Tame, the wife of Thomas
Horne, esq. Under the family-arms is
engraved the effigy of the corpse, partly
decayed, and nearly naked, the shroud
being thrown aside. The inscription
had long been reckoned illegible; but,
upon being rubbed, the letters appeared;
and, with the aid of Dr. Brookes, and
Mr. Wm. Brookes, his son, it was, after
four or five trials, made out as follows:
"This picture presenty the to yo^r remem-
berance

The last semblitude of all yo^r bewty
and fame;

Also

* This was the Mr. Lacy who once
owned Drury-Lane Theatre, and who ex-
pended a fortune in sinking mines, in hopes
of finding coals, at North Leigh.

Allso hit synnefyethe the mortall chamnce
Of Elizabeth, daughter and heyer of
Thomas Tame,

Whiche sometyme was the dere and lovy-
ing wyffe

Of Edmund Horne, esquier, dewrynge
all her liffe.

Whose mortall bodye, now compared to
dust,

Was layde here in grave, as by nature ned
hit muste,

In the yere of Christy's incarnacyon,

A thousande fyve hundryd forty and
eyght,

The xvth Auguste, her verthus encyna-
ceyon,

Brought her to the place of eternall
lyght."

It was conjectured by the Rev. Mr. ****, who was predecessor in the vicarage to Dr. Brookes, that this brass tablet related to the altar-tomb covered by the pews which I had removed; but he was certainly mistaken, as that mural monument is evidently of more remote antiquity. The spot is not known where the lady was buried: Dr. Brookes conjectured it was within the vestry, where the Catholic priests used to dress; and that the plate was placed outside, to give it greater publicity. The orthography is remarkable for its uncouthness, much more so than the state of our language justified, and was probably owing to the bad scholarship of the artist.

It will be proved, by extracts of burials, taken from the oldest registers extant in Shipton church or vicarage, that these parts were much visited by the plague about 1620 to 1630; and yet, by the date of the tomb-stones, it appears that the burial of corpses in the church were frequent, even at that time.

On the south-west side of the chancel is a mural monument, apparently of the age of James the First or Charles the First, representing a lady and gentleman kneeling before a reading-desk, a child in a cradle near the feet of each figure, and outside, a female kneeling. No name or date: perhaps belonging to the family of the donor of the chancel-window.

Next the north wall of the chancel some of the Lacys have been interred. One of them, Sir Rowland Lacy, who died at the early age of twenty-six years and three months: he married Arabella, second daughter of Sir John Fettiplace, of Swimbrooke. Near the vestry-room were buried two of Sir Rowland's sons.

Against the south wall is a considerable mural tablet, surmounted by the

family-arms of "Mrs. Anne Fox Davenport, wife of Christopher Davenport, gentleman, and only daughter to Sir Richard Willys, knt. and baronet, deceased; who died 20th of March, 1703, and in the 42d year of her age. Also the bodye of Miss Anne Davenport, their daughter, who died 21st day of May, 1699, aged 10 years. Also, Mr. Christopher Davenport, who died 1714, aged 51 years."

The Reads succeeded the Lacy family about the reign of Charles the First. The oldest sepulchral monument of them, is a blue tomb-stone, imposed on the ground in the chancel. This mentions that

Sir Compton Reade, bart. was buried in 1679.

Sir Edward Reade, bart. buried in 1681.

Sir Winwood Reade, bart. buried in 1692.

Beneath the north window is a tomb-stone of white marble, commemorating the death of Lady Arabella Lacy, relict of Sir Rowland Lacy.

There were at this time (1809) two costly monuments of marble, erected in the chancel, sacred to the memory of two baronets named John Reade, father and son: the first contained two figures of considerable size, representing Time and Eternity standing within a circle formed by a serpent, which holds its tail in its mouth. The idea is neither new nor striking. The figure of Time appears too young and muscular, but is well-executed; the neck of the angel is not natural; and the drapery, thrown high over the head, looks too stiff, and the arch it forms is too exactly circular: the folds of drapery beneath are better designed. Below is a black sarcophagus, the inscription as follows:

Sacred to the memory
of Sir John Reade, baronet.
He possessed that which was to himself
and others more valuable
than an ample fortune, or any titles:
Domestic virtues.
A heart constant
in undisguised professions
of friendship and affection.
He was the gentleman,
in the plain unaffected strictness
of true honour!
To the deserving and industrious poor,
beneficent.
To the rich, an example.
To his servants, children, and consort,
humane and tender.
In a long trial of severe illness,
patient and resigned
to the Author of all beings.

In his life loved and honoured ;
 in his death lamented.
 His widow, with tears of gratitude,
 erected this monument.
 He died Nov. 9th, 1773,
 aged 52."

Below, in the centre, is a bas-relief bust of the deceased.

The monument to the last Sir John Reade, contained this inscription:

Sacred
 to the memory
 of Sir John Reade, bart.
 who departed this life
 Nov. 15, 1789,
 aged 27 years.

And two infant and twin daughters,
 Harriet and Louisa :

One of whom died a few days before him,
 and the other survived but a few months.
 He married Jane, daughter of Sir Chandos,
 baronet,

of Harewood, in the county of Hereford,
 by whom he has left two sons,

John and George,
 and one daughter,
 Julia, surviving.

He possessed in an eminent degree social and domestic virtue ; and was adorned by an uncommon amenity of manners, which were peculiarly his own. In charity he shone conspicuous, not only supplying the wants of the poor and indigent with a secret and liberal hand, but manifesting, in the sublimest acceptation of the words—universal benevolence.

Through the melancholy trial of a long and lingering disorder, he remained perfectly resigned ; and, though withdrawn from this life at so early an age, he had greatly distinguished himself as an affectionate husband, tender parent, and lenient master.

This sad and painful memorial of her beloved husband, is erected by his disconsolate widow ; who, though ever deploring her irreparable loss, is resigned to the will of Heaven, and supported by the glorious expectation in the mansions of the blessed.

Amongst many old customs in this parish, the origin of which are forgotten, is that of *chiming* the corpse into the church-yard. I had an opportunity of witnessing this, upon the burial of a villager of Leafield, a hamlet of Shipton, when the chimes played as the body was borne within its gates.

The farmers, tradesmen, and labourers, generally assemble on horseback, or on foot, and sometimes with waggons, to convey the corpse from the hamlets to the parish-church ; the farthest of which (Ramsden) is five miles distant, and Whichwood-forest lies between. The custom amongst the farmers and trades-

people is, to invite their friends and neighbours, the young and hearty of the male kind, forming themselves into sets of bearers, who carry the corpse all the way to the parish-church. There is something venerable and patriarchal in this custom, if it were decently performed ; but too frequently this sort of public funerals degenerate into scenes of debauchery and riot : the looser sort remaining at Shipton, drinking, quarrelling, and fighting, till they were forced to leave off from want of money or credit. These excesses rendered forest-burials celebrated far around, although the abuses were confined to the rudest of the villagers. It would be very difficult to convince an uncultivated woodman of Ramsden or Leafield, that there is any moral crime in killing a fat buck in season, that is not fed by an individual, nor kept within a walled park ; thence, many a deer has fallen, and many a deer-stealer been detected and imprisoned, for endeavouring to repair the ravages committed on their funds by a burial.

Dr. Brookes related a curious anecdote relative to a Ramsden burial, of which I had previously heard,—a funeral-party having lost the corpse and coffin in the forest, on their way to Shipton church. This singular occurrence happened in Queen Anne's reign. The weather was keen and frosty. Just before they came to Five-Ash Bottom, as the coffin was rested upon joint-stools or tressels, carried on purpose, one of the party saw a squirrel leap from an oak-tree ; and, giving a shout, he set off in pursuit. His example was followed by the whole party. Instantly they set to cutting sticks with which to deprive the harmless little animal of life ; but he gave them such a chase, that he got into a walled coppice just at nightfall. The rustics then began to recollect where they had left the coffin, and were making all the haste they could, when a tempest of snow coming on, they were not only unable to recover what they had lost, but nearly lost themselves into the bargain ; for the snow fell in such prodigious quantities, they had great difficulty in making their way to any place of refuge : nor was it till after three days' fruitless chace they could discover it, the snow having formed a hillock above and round it, so much resembling the low tufts of thornbushes covered by snow, that the coffin was no longer perceptible. The Ramsden people are not very willing

ing to own this frolic was a sober matter of fact: but Dr. Brookes said it was unquestionably true, and the name of the man was Eldridge, who bore such a reputation as a liar, that, to the present day, if any one excels in that capacity, they say he is as big a liar as old Eldridge. The grave-stones erected when this man died, are sunk into the earth, covered with moss, and illegible; but his name, more durable than such memorials, still remains attainted with this infamous epithet,—which ought to operate as a beacon against so mean and detestable a vice, that may arise from folly, or a romantic disposition, in the young and thoughtless; but an old man, addicted to lying, is a solecism in nature.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XII.

*Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola auggendo i rugiadosi umori.*
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

BOCCACCIO.

Pestilence of Florence.—[Concluded.]

IT was the custom at that time, as it is at present, when any one died, for the female relatives and neighbours to meet at the house of the deceased, and unite their lamentations with those of the family. The men also used to assemble before the door, the clergy attended, and the deceased was carried to the grave by persons of similar age and rank in life with himself, and interred with the honours suitable to his station. As the malignity of the pestilence increased, however, all these observances were laid aside, and the victims of it breathed their last, not only without the consolations of female kindness, but for the most part alone and unheeded; and few indeed were those whose graves were bedewed with the tears of their neighbours and kinsmen. Instead of these decent solemnities, it was deemed necessary to keep up the spirits by jesting and laughter: a practice into which the ladies too readily fell.* Seldom was a funeral seen, that was attended by more than ten or a dozen persons; and the corpse, instead of being supported by the most respected and estimable of the citizens, was carried hastily to the nearest church by men hired from the dregs of the populace,

* There is an ironical expression in the original, which renders it very bitter against the ladies: *La quale usanza le donne per salute di loro avevano ottimamente appresa.*

and then deposited in any grave that happened to be open, with little or no religious ceremony.*

“As for the middling and lower classes, whose means of procuring assistance were more limited, they sickened and died by thousands in a day, expiring in the streets, or in their solitary dwellings, where the stench of their putrefying carcasses first communicated to the neighbours the intelligence of their decease. Self-preservation then compelled the latter to drag them out; and any person walking along the streets in a morning, might have seen innumerable bodies thus exposed at the doors of the houses. They were afterwards carried away, by two or three at a time, on tables, or anything that could be procured: the same bier often containing a whole family. If a procession passed, bearing a corpse to burial, it was presently joined by a number of others; and the priests, on arriving at the cemetery, found that, instead of one funeral, they had ten or a dozen to attend to. It being thus found impossible to keep pace with the rapid progress of the mortality, the consecrated ground no longer affording room for separate interment, large pits were dug, into which the dead were promiscuously thrown by hundreds, and stowed in tiers, like merchandize in a vessel. In this state of things, the death of a human being was no more regarded than that of a dog; and the most ignorant and unreflecting were taught a lesson, seldom learned under common circumstances even by the wise, namely, that for the great calamities of life there is no remedy but patience.

“The towns and villages of the country presented, on a smaller scale, a similar scene of misery,—the roads and inclosures being strewed with the bodies of the peasants, who were left to perish like brutes in the fields they cultivated. All the labours of agriculture were suspended. The corn remained unreaped, the flocks untended, and the harvests were left to be trampled down by the cattle,—which, guided by natural instinct, went forth in the morning to feed, and returned at night to their stalls, without the care of herdsman or shepherd.

“What more can be added to this melancholy picture? I may state, in conclusion, that, through the vengeance of Heaven, and the inhumanity of men,—through the fury of the pestilence, and the want of all assistance,—there perished,

* *Senza faticarsi in troppo lungo ofizio.*

ed, between the month of March and the following July, within the walls of Florence only, above 100,000 human beings: a greater number than the city was before supposed to contain. O, how many stately palaces, how many splendid mansions, so lately filled with the numerous families of the nobility, were left without even a servant to occupy them! How many illustrious pedigrees became extinct! How many ample inheritances remained without an heir! How many, in the pride of manhood; how many, in the early bloom of youth and beauty, whom the god of medicine himself would have pronounced in the full vigour of health, after breaking the morning's fast, surrounded by their friends and family, supped in the other world, with their ancestors, before evening."

The author then proceeds to relate, that, during this season of calamity, seven young ladies having met in one of the churches, and lamenting over the deplorable state into which the city was fallen, determined to fly from the scenes of misery which surrounded them into the country, and there divert their thoughts by going from one deserted villa to another, and amusing themselves as they found opportunity. At this moment they were joined by three young men of their acquaintance, to whom they communicated their plan, and who joyfully fell into it; and the whole party left Florence the following morning, accompanied by a few confidential domestics. One of their arrangements was, that each of them should every day relate a story on some subject to be dictated by the president of the day. Ten days thus spent have furnished one hundred novels or histories, forming the collection called the Decameron;* and with one of which we shall present our readers in our next Number.

For the Monthly Magazine.

*The INSTITUTION for the EDUCATION of
BLIND CHILDREN at VIENNA.†*

DURING my stay at Vienna, I visited, among other curiosities, the institution for the education of blind children. The building is situated in the suburb Gumpendorf, near the Schoenbrunn-line. The two lateral wings of

the edifice enclose a spacious courtyard, and adjoin a garden planted with shadowy trees, and furnished with green bowers and seats. I must confess I experienced a sort of melancholy sensation on entering the school-room, where about thirty blind children were assembled; but my sadness was soon dissipated, when I perceived that these unfortunate beings were reconciled to their fate, and most of them very cheerful. Not to disturb them in this happy mood, and to avoid exciting desires in them it would be impossible to satisfy, a printed table is hung on the wall, requesting strangers to forbear from expressing aloud every sentiment of sympathy. If all the children in this institution were such as from their birth have been deprived of their sight, it would require less art to explain how they support with so much indifference the absence of the noblest of senses, and are withal content and happy; as, in this case, they may be said, with great propriety, to be ignorant of what they forego. But there are also to be found amongst them some young men, who, till their eighth, nay even till the twelfth year, had enjoyed their sight, and who nevertheless grieve or repine as little as the blind-born. Besides that use assuages every ill, the society of their equals at the institution, and the continual activity and useful occupation in which they are kept, contribute a great deal to their cheerfulness. Of the advantageous effect of the latter means upon them I felt the more convinced, from the explanation given me, and the rest of the company present, of the method of instruction; and, on being shown the exercises and acquirements of the pupils. Music formed the beginning. From twelve to fourteen pupils, partly with wind and partly with chorded instruments, performed several pieces, according to the rules of the musical art. They joined so accurately, observed time and every thing else with such precision, as to leave nothing to desire. This is not a laboriously-acquired mechanical expertness without theory. They are acquainted with the noting system, are able to practise whole pieces by raised and tangible notes; and the instruction in music is founded on theoretical principles, on their fine musical ear, in which they excel the greater part of those who can see, and on the always preceding instruction in singing. By these means they make rapid progress even in the execution, so that,

* From *Δεκάμερος*, *decem dies durans*.

† This paper tends to complete the mass of information given in Guille's important work on the Blind, of which a translation was lately published in London.

if larger pieces are but twice or thrice played to them, they enter fully into their comprehension. Two boys of twelve years played a four-handed sonata of Mozart's with the greatest accuracy. We next saw the blind read and write. For reading, they make use of a raised letter-press, which they read very expeditiously by the touch. With this letter-press, several mottos, prayers, almanacks, tables for history, and other objects to be found at the institution, have been printed, and are so in part by the pupils themselves. Writing is practised in the usual way with a lead pencil, a pin, or with ink. I observed several boys write very legibly a theme dictated by a stranger. As it so happened that these very children had been blind from their birth, and had therefore never seen the figure of a letter, I could not but consider this the most difficult part of the instruction of the blind.

A particular kind of characters, that appeared as if pierced through with pins, but was, as we saw afterwards, done with letters consisting of fine points, affords material service to the blind. These characters are legible to them by the touch; and they correspond, by means of them, with their absent parents and relations, who answer them in similar characters. We had an opportunity of seeing such letters, directed to a young girl at the institution descended from a good family, and which had been written by her mother, residing at the distance of eighty leagues from her. You must form a proper conception of the situation of both mother and daughter, in order to duly judge of, and appreciate, the value of an expedient so capable of affording them consolation.

For the purpose of teaching the elements of arithmetic, the machine called the Russian ciphering-machine, with small variations, has been introduced at the institution. Raised figures for the touch, which are placed next to one another, and under one another, on tables provided with many co-partments or small divisions, serve for ciphering in the accustomed manner. But no-where have I been made so truly sensible as here, how much the operations of the mind may be retarded or multiplied by the use of figures, and other similar signs. Never would these blind children have attained to that readiness and rapidity in mental computation, which are observable in the greatest part

of them to a superlative degree, had they begun to learn reckoning with figures at an earlier period, as is usually the case with children enjoying their sight, who then no longer separate ideas from signs, but in mental computation imagine the figures singly standing as it were before them, and proceed in the same way as if they were ciphering on paper or on the table. These blind children will solve any question, not only in the simple modes of reckoning, but likewise make any calculation that relates to the rule of three, and connect various fractions, mentally. The most expert are capable of extracting, in this manner, the square roots of three or more propositions. Being used to analyze afterwards, if desired, every solution with minuteness, I discovered that they were taught to make use in computation of the advantages afforded by the decimal system, without however being obliged, in any particular case, to follow exactly the fixed rules prescribed to them; but there is a free scope allowed to the genius of each pupil to choose for himself the best and shortest method that may occur to him; hence it came, that some children solved the same question accurately in different ways. By two boys of about twelve years the answer to every question was given so quickly, that it was necessary to exclude them at length, in order to show us that the other children were likewise good arithmeticians.

It is generally supposed that the blind, at least those that are born so, are unable to conceive any just ideas of the size, distance, and form, of bodies. Some exercises of these blind pupils, however, convinced me of the contrary. They measure all that comes before them with rules with raised divisions, or by a measure transferred to their own body. They stated the length of a walking-stick handed them by one of the strangers present, by measuring it with the span, all to half an inch. In the same way they estimate angles and corners by degrees. For instruction in natural history, models of animals made of paste-board are provided, by which the pupils are not only able to distinguish animals from one another by the touch, and to find and point out the particular characteristics of each, but the cleverest will even form each animal in wax upon a contracted scale, and so as not to be mistaken. In order to do this, the blind pupil must have acquired by the touch, not only a clear idea of the form of the whole, but also

of the proportion of each individual part; so that one should think, were he suddenly to recover his sight, he must recognize such an object even in nature. Of very large objects, such as houses, steeples, &c. there are likewise models extant, which the pupils imitate in paste-board, with some variations in size and form. All this is treated as preparatory to mechanical labours, in which many have acquired an astonishing dexterity.

As a specimen of their refined touch, we were shown a collection of copper, silver, and gold coins, of which the pupils could accurately denote every piece. With equal precision they could tell several fruits, grains, and seeds, many of which are much easier to distinguish by the sight than by the touch.

Their usual manner of marking their playing-cards is very ingenious. Of the fifty-two cards, each has but a few slight punctures made with a needle, not visible on the outside, but which may be felt on the inside. At each of the four sides this mark is put on a different place; and the pupils are withal so sure of their tact, that they play among themselves, and with those who can see, several games without stopping. It has been asserted that the blind are able to distinguish colours by the touch, but which seems in itself a contradiction. So much is certain, that at the Vienna and the Paris Institutions, among so many able scholars, not one blind individual has ever attained, in the proper sense of the word, to such a knowledge of colours.

As the institution numbers amongst its pupils some whose parents are people of property and distinction, and who are to be instructed properly in scientific objects, that they may hereafter occupy themselves usefully and agreeably, particular hours have been appointed for them, in order to their learning foreign languages, history, natural philosophy, geography, mathematics, and the like, the means for which are likewise contrived for the touch. For lecturing, a considerable collection of appropriate books is to be found. The greatest part of the pupils, however, belong to poor parents; and these, by a judicious instruction, are to be brought so far, that, by mechanical labour, they may be enabled to earn their subsistence in future. This is just what appears to be the most difficult task in the education of the blind, as there are fewer obstacles by far to the formation of their minds than

to the application of their bodily powers, owing to the privation of the most important sense, without the help of which, scarcely an entirely plain work, much less a compound one, can be executed. The principal reason, therefore, seems to be, in no one having ever made use of the powers of the blind, and their having been left wholly unoccupied, because it had been customary to look upon all subsistence-procuring labours as confined to the common fraternities of handicraftsmen. Because the blind cannot enter as master, journeyman, or apprentice, nor work with, and by the side of, their brethren gifted with sight, it follows by no means hence, that they are incapable of earning any thing by labour. Clear proofs of this are exhibited in the pupils of the present institution. This to the blind, as well as to all other men, inherent instinct to activity, their zeal to conquer every obstacle they meet with, their being constantly together, and the absence of dissipation, greatly facilitate the instruction given them in manual labours, if only care be taken to reduce every thing to the plainest modes, and in the beginning to familiarize them with every individual one, which certainly is not practised with the seeing apprentices, who learn almost every thing by mere intuition; but, on this very account, not unfrequently acquire only a superficial knowledge of things. The following are the occupations introduced at the Institution of the Blind: knitting, spinning, lace-weaving, and paste-board work. The pupils also make twine or packthread, cords and lines, nay, even new leather shoes, and repair old ones. Two boys construct, of polished wood, small cabinets of various forms very prettily. Both girls and boys perform besides all kinds of domestic work. As the strictest order and regularity prevail throughout the house, and every thing retains its assigned place, they never stumble against any object, and always find their way. They know one another not only by the voice, but likewise by their step, and are very affectionate to each other. They are active and busied the whole day long. The elder instruct the junior ones; and, in their leisure hours, they divert themselves in the yard and garden, where they are particularly fond of playing at skittles, in which game they have acquired so much skill, that, even in the company of players whose optics are perfect, they never lose. It is a consoling and pleasing spectacle to behold a number of blind boys,

boys, otherwise of a good aspect, assembled here in merry converse and playfulness, wanting nothing, and happily unconscious of their privation. We feel grateful to Providence, and bless those friends of humanity who were so fortunate as to find the means by which this greatest of corporal ills is, if not cured, at least forgotten. This institution, with some similar establishments to which it has given rise, is one of the few benefits that have resulted from the French Revolution. The founder and governor of the Vienna Institution for the Blind, Wilhelm Klein, was born at Wallerstein, studied law at the late Academy of Stuttgart, and held a considerable situation in his country. In the year 1800, when the storms of the Revolution were for the second time affrighting the Continent, he voluntarily laid down his office, and went to Vienna, where he obtained an appointment at the newly-regulated Poor-house. Here he determined to attempt the education of the blind; and, by appropriate occupations, to render them useful to civil society. At that time there existed but one institution for educating the blind, that of Valentine Haüy, founded at Paris in 1784, but of which Klein had no opportunity to take a nearer inspection. He was therefore obliged, on the outset, to contrive the method by which he instructed his first blind pupil, and to find out, by himself, the requisite means for that purpose. This first essay succeeded beyond his expectations; and already, after three quarters of a year, the first pupil in the spring of 1805 could undergo a public examination. The various parts and accomplishments taught him within so short a period, gave a convincing proof of the possibility of attaining the end in view, and of the properness of the means adopted. Government, and the public, were now vying with one another in supporting the projector in his benevolent undertaking for the good of the blind. The number of the pupils increased. The Institution for the Blind was reckoned amongst the curiosities of the imperial city, and frequently visited both by natives and by foreigners. During the eleven years of its existence, this establishment has had fifty pupils, that is to say, thirty-two boys and eighteen girls. At present (1815) it contains thirty-four blind children of all the provinces of the monarchy, and likewise some foreigners.

The blind children who are to be educated, are admitted into the institution

between the ages of seven and twelve. They must have no other defect beside blindness. Six years, at least, are required for finishing their education; yet a pupil may, according to circumstances, either quit the institution at an early period, or stay there beyond the term of six years. For a poor blind child 150 florins currency are annually paid; and for this sum it is fed, clothed, and instructed; and, upon the whole, properly taken care of. Children of wealthy parents pay in proportion to the superior treatment required for them, a higher premium, according to a previous arrangement with the governor of the institution.

The persons appointed at the institution are, a governor or director, a catechizer, a teacher, two music-masters, two physicians, a surgeon, a superintendant, a matron, various masters for instructing the pupils in manual labours, and the requisite menial servants.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMINISCENTIA.—No. III.

DENNIS THE BOOKSELLER.

ABOUT five-and-thirty years ago, an association was formed among a few thinking people in this metropolis and the then rural environs of Hoxton, for the purposes of mutual improvement, without any regard to modes of faith, or places of worship. Several of these were persons of independent property, and among them was Mr. Dennis, sen. then a bookseller in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, being also the person mentioned in the Life of the late Mr. Lackington, as having been extremely serviceable to him in assisting him with his judgment in the purchase and sale of second-hand books. Mr. Dennis, for a considerable time previous to his death, made it an invariable point to meet some of his friends every Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of conversation, at the house of a common acquaintance, near Pitfield-street, Hoxton; and here an agreement was entered into by him, and about eighteen or nineteen other persons, not to eat any animal food whatever. I cannot say it was rigidly adhered to; as Mr. Dennis, and a Mr. Culver, a quaker, were the only two that continued their resolution till the period of their death, which occurred several years after that resolution had been formed. Among these original thinkers was a Mr. Williams, a kind of religious optimist, who published a pamphlet, entitled "God

All

All in All;" but which his friends, who, as well as himself, were opulent, very carefully bought up. Another of this society, a Mr. Burton, published, at his own expense, in a thin octavo volume, "A Voyage through Hell in the Invincible Man of War, by Captain Dreadnought." This work, as far as I can recollect, was written partly in narrative, with occasional dialogues between the characters introduced, mostly religious enthusiasts, to whom the author became a decided opponent; and, being a man of strong feelings, of a robust figure, and of no ordinary abilities, he was seldom encountered by those that knew him. What he understood by Hell, were the doubts occasioned by the variety and contrariety of clashing opinions in the religious world; but, shewing how far these had been merely imaginary, he took occasion to describe in what manner he, as Captain Dreadnought, had been able to bring his *Invincible Man of War through Hell*, and this with no small degree of humour.

Mr. Burton was buried in Bunhill-fields, when, as no clergyman was engaged to speak over the corpse, through the hesitation of his friends present, the grave-diggers were tired with waiting, and nothing was said. Mr. Burton and his associates were pretty constant attendants upon Orator Henley, the Robin Hood, the Blue Posts, the Queen's Arms Tavern, and other debating societies of those days. Some of these were also among the supporters of the once-celebrated Peter Annett, who, I believe, was prosecuted for publishing, among other things of the doubtful kind, "A Free Enquiry into the Miracles or Mission of Moses;" when it was so contrived, after his sentence, which carried with it imprisonment and the pillory, that Annett should stand with a man that had been convicted of an unnatural crime! The cause of this prosecution, for a considerable time, the sufferer wrongly imputed to Archbishop Seeker; but, by this worthy prelate's offers of that assistance Annett did not live to enjoy, he was convinced that this measure did not originate with the archbishop of Canterbury, who had ever been averse to persecution, but with Dr. Lowth, the bishop of London. Annett's "Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection," perhaps, engaged more pens than ever had been wielded since Collins wrote his "Discourse on Freethinking." But the offspring of Peter Annett's pen most offensive to orthodoxy, is certainly the account that he gives of the life of St.

Paul, whose system of religion he was perhaps the first to point out as diametrically opposite to, and distinct from, that taught by Jesus Christ, or any real apostle.

Some of the persons whose meetings took place at Hoxton, used also to attend a kind of public discussion of texts of Scripture on Sunday evenings, in a large room in Prince's-street, Moorfields, at the sign of the White Horse, when a certain text being proposed, each person, as he sat, had the privilege of speaking five minutes to it. The following epitaph, from Job xiv. 12, chosen by a Mr. Carter, a clothes-salesman, who used to frequent this society, has often excited the surprise of the passengers, on seeing his tomb in Stepney church-yard: "So man lieth down and riseth not till the heavens be no more; *they shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep.*" I also once recollect a North-Briton, a total stranger to any thing like free discussion, who being introduced into this Sunday-night public meeting in Moorfields, could scarcely be made to believe, at the breaking-up, that the people composing it were sane, or their own masters. On the contrary, supposing they were some of the patients of Bedlam who were getting better, and had been let out for a little recreation, he expected every moment the arrival of the keepers to conduct them to their proper habitation, then standing on the south side of Moorfields!

For the Monthly Magazine.

EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY.

CONTINUATION of the TRANSLATION of the ANCIENT ILLUMINATED ROLL, from the ABBEY of ST. DENIS, in POSSESSION of DR. WATSON.

An Account of the Kings that have reigned in England since Jesus Christ, and from the Time of Julius Cæsar to King Richard, who reigned in the year 1396.

HOW New Troy was named London, in England.—After Hely, his son Lud reigned in Great Britain, and was much loved of his people; and he made New Troy to be called Lusitain, that is to say, London. And he reigned eleven years. And he had two sons, Andragant and Cormarc; and when the king died, these two were little children, for which reason Cassibalain reigned.

How Cassibalain governed the Land of Britain, and how Julius Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, overcame him.

Cassibalain governed the land of Britain, because the two children, Lud and Enemon,

Enemon, were young and tender. And he was so highly respected, both by the grandees and the multitude, that, for his goodness and frank disposition, the Britons granted the kingdom to him and his heirs. And in his time Julius Cæsar was emperor of Rome; who came to Britain, and was twice discomfited there. And the third time he returned into Britain at the solicitation of the Count of London, who helped him with 7000 men; and King Cassibalain, with his people, were this time defeated. And afterwards, an agreement was made to pay 3000 livres of tribute annually for ever to the Romans. This Cassibalain reigned twenty-three years.

How Claudius Cæsar built in Britain a City which he called Gloucester.

After Cassibalain, Andragant, the Count of Cornwall, was king of Britain; and was a prudent man. And he reigned eight years, and had one son, whose name was Kinbelm, who reigned after him well and in peace twenty-and-two years; and he lies at London. He had two sons, Guider and Armager. This Guider reigned after his father, and would not pay the tribute to the Romans; for which Claudius Cæsar, who was emperor, was enraged, and he came into Britain with a great host; and the king Guider was treacherously slain. But his son Armager, not heeding it, took up arms, and put himself in his place, and conducted the war against the emperor. And they made peace, on condition that neither he nor his heirs should ever pay tribute; and then Armager was crowned king at London. And Claudius Cæsar, in remembrance of this agreement, built in Britain a fine city which he called Gloucester; and then he went into his own country. And in the time of this Armager St. Peter was preaching in Antioch. This Armager reigned twenty-four years, and lies at London; and he had one son, whose name was Obstmere.

How King Obstmere slew Radulz, the King of Aquitaine, in plain Battle.

This Obstmere was King of Britain, and was a very valiant chevalier, and had wars with Radulz, the king of Aquitaine, who had entered his country at a place called Soenemorre; and King Obstmere came thither with all his forces, and slew with his own hand Radulz, in plain battle. And when he was dead, all the others surrendered, and became his men; and they had a lord named Beranger, who governed them, and built

a city which he named Beronne upon Bali. And the King Obstmere ordered a stone to be cut out in that place, where he had letters engraven (written) which report thus: "King Obstmere of Britain slew with his own hand in this place Radulz his enemy." He was the first who began to build cities in this country; and at this stone begins Westmoreland (Obstmerland). And he dwelt all his life in this part; for he liked it much; and he reigned twenty-and-one years. And he lies at Carlisle; and had a son, whose name was Coel. This Coel reigned after his father, and was a good and prudent man so long as he lived; and he maintained his people in great peace, and reigned eleven years. And he had a son, whose name was Lucius (Bucie).

We hereafter speak of the first Christian King of Britain, who ordained the Archbishops and Bishops.

Bucie, first Christian King of Great Britain.—In the year of grace of our Lord sixty-four, Bucie of Britain began to reign: he was baptized he and his household by Piragam and Clibamen, two legates the Pope Eleuther had sent to him, who went from city to city, till all Britain was baptized. This Bucie then founded in his land two archbishopricks, one at Canterbury, and another at Cobili, and several bishopricks. And when these two legates had everywhere baptized the people, they ordained priests to baptize children, and to do the service of our Lord; and then they returned to Rome. This king reigned eight years, and lies at Gloucester. And the land remained a long time without a king, for he had no heir of his body; from which great damage ensued. For the lords were at hostilities with each other for the space of fifty years; and the Romans did them much harm. And for this reason, the Britons made a king, whose name was Ascleopades; and then the Count Coel built a city against the inclination of the king, which he called Clocester; wherefore the king was wroth, and a battle ensued, and their king was slain.

This Coel, after the death of Ascleopades, was King of Britain; and he was a very prudent man, and had a daughter, whose name was Helaine; and she was very devout, and was the wife of Constantius: he reigned after Coel, because of his wife, who was heiress of the land, and governed it well. And she had a son, whose name was Constantine, who reigned

reigned after his father very nobly for a certain time, and then was Emperor of Rome, whither he went, and took with him his mother Helaine. And when he departed for Rome, he gave the guardianship of the land to the Earl of Cornwall, whose name was Constantine, who reigned after his father Octovien, who had made himself king when he found the opportunity; and he put to the sword all those that the emperor had sent back. And then he died; and he had a daughter very young; and for this reason he wished to make his nephew Conammariadoli king. But the Emperor of Rome sent into Britain his nephew Maximien, who was made king. This Maximien conquered the land of Maritain, so called of the first king that was in Little Britain.

How Conain was made King of Little Britain.

When Maximien had conquered the land of Maritain, he gave it to Conain Menadok, and said to him: "Octovien, your uncle, would have you to be King of Britain, and to be crowned by me; and in his name I tender you the gift and the delivery and signory of this land, and let it be called Britain the Little; and the land from which you are come shall be called Great Britain. And after this Maximien returned into his own country.

We hereafter speak of the Eleven Thousand Virgins, and whence they came.

When King Menadok had ordained his laws in Little Britain, he found that eleven thousand women were wanting; wherefore he sent to the Earl of Cornwall, whose name was Dronotho, who made over to him eleven thousand women. And the king himself sent his own daughter Versula, and, allowing them to convey all their stores, he sent them to sea, and the fortune of the winds conducted them to Holland (Helland). And they arrived at the harbour of Cologne. The king of the land, whose name was Coribain, was then in the city, who went to visit them, and would have done violence to them, but they would not suffer it. And for this he put them to death; and they are called the eleven thousand virgins. It was in the year of our Lord 294. This King Coribain, of Holland, said that he would destroy the country from which these damsels had come; and he went thither with all his forces, and he spoiled and destroyed all the country of Britain, and they spared nothing. Hereupon Maximien, who was Emperor of Rome, sent a stout and powerful chevalier, named Gaven, who de-

livered the whole country from that nation, so that not one escaped, except the king, who fled in a very great panic. And then Gaven was king of Little Britain, who was foolish and wicked; and for this reason the Britons slew him. And soon afterwards Coribain became king, who did worse than before; for no one durst reclaim him (*reclamer Dieu*). But the Bishop of London went to the King of Little Britain, who sent to his aid Constantine his brother, with a great force. And they came into Great Britain, and found King Gobain (Coribain), who was slain, with all his people, so that none escaped. Constantine became a Christian, and then was crowned; and reigned very nobly. He had three sons: the first was named Constantius, the second Aurilambos, and the third Uterpendragon.

How Bortiger, the Earl of Worcester, put to death Constantius in prison, in order to be King.

After Constantine, his son Constantius, who was a monk, was King of Great Britain. But Bortiger, the Earl of Worcester, treacherously put him to death; and then, by common consent of all, Bortiger was made King of Great Britain; but he knew not where the two other sons of Constantine were gone. But Gesselm, the King of London, had taken them to the King of Little Britain, who preserved them very carefully till they were of age, and then put them in possession of their land, and slew Bortiger.

How Bortiger joined with the Saxons, and gave Hengist land whereon to build a Castle.

This Bortiger was very wicked, and was much hated, and had many enemies. It so happened that two princes that were brothers, the first named Hengist, and the second Horsa, both of Saxony, (which is the land of Germany,) came to Bortiger with about 11,000 men, and helped to deliver him from his enemies. And for this the king gave him a portion of land whereon to erect a castle, to contain him and his people. And when he was settled, Hengist sent privately to his own country, and they sent him 300 ships, full of stout men; and they brought Ronebonne with them. And when they were come, Hengist gave his daughter to Bortiger; and the king gave to Hengist the country of Kent, and he was lord of it. And for this the Britons entertained suspicious of that nation, so that they deposed King Bortiger, but Ronebonne remained; and

and then they received Bortiger king, and they drove out Hengist by force; which Hengist went to his own country, and collected a great force, and returned to Britain. And when Bortiger knew that Hengist was returned with a strong force, he sent to meet him, and they fixed upon a day to come to agreement. And when that day came, Hengist prepared his chevaliers, and directed that each one should place a knife in his hose, and said, "When I shall say—Worthy peers, (*beaux seigneurs*,) it is time to speak of amity,—each of you shall draw out his knife, and shall kill a Briton:" and so it was done. Hengist and his people slew thirty thousand and seventy-six chevaliers. And the king was taken, and the rest of the Britons fled into Wales and Little Britain. And Hengist became lord of the whole nation of Britain; and he called it England, from his own name. And, to confirm his power, he took upon him to be king. The first kingdom was Kent, where Hengist reigned; the second was Chester (*Xester*); the third Clocester; the fourth Assexestie; the fifth Sussex (*Suangle*); the sixth Leycester; and the seventh Hereford. After this, Hengist delivered Bortiger, and let him depart where he would; and he went into Gaul with his Britons.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent L. L. complains of some reflections thrown out against pawnbrokers by J. W. I do not intend to enter into that dispute, nor to say anything against pawnbrokers, but against pawnbroking, which, I think, is a ruinous and demoralizing system. The habit many are in of anticipating the produce of their labour is a great evil in the present day, and most ruinous in its consequences: nothing has occasioned more pauperism: and, while pawnbroking affords such a ready mode of raising money, whereby people can enjoy a present luxury or pleasure, under the hope of working it out again, it cannot fail to be ruinous. Could the matter be traced up to the first sum borrowed by most persons in the habit of pawning goods, I have no doubt it would be found that it was to procure some pleasure or luxury, either to give an entertainment, or to go to the Theatre, Circus, or some place of public amusement. A person, who was once clerk to a pawnbroker in this town, informed me, that it was astonishing the difference it

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made in their business when the Theatre or Circus was open, to what it was when they were shut; and that it was melancholy to see the articles brought to pledge: cloth, purchased on credit at a draper's shop for the purpose of pawning, to raise money to go to the theatre: whether it was ever paid for, may be doubted. I have been credibly informed, that a family in this town, who had pawned all their goods away that they could possibly spare, were reduced to the necessity of pawning every morning and evening a blanket and a spade alternately; the spade being wanted for the day, the blanket was sent in the morning to release the spade; and, in the evening, the spade was sent to release the blanket to cover them for the night. I will not say that there never was a case of a person pawning goods from real necessity; but I believe, that nineteen times out of twenty it is not for necessities; but, even supposing it to be the case sometimes, there is that in the system itself so bad, that persons had better, in some few instances, suffer in a temporary degree, than obtain relief by such a resource: would they but have a little patience and self-denial, or defer some gratification until they had the means of obtaining it without pawning, how much better would it be for them! A habit of saving money is one of the last things some people seem to think of; for it is frequently seen, that single men, who can earn as much by their labour as with frugality would maintain a man with a wife and four or five children, spend the whole of it; and, when they come to settle in life, are obliged to go into debt for a few necessary articles of furniture, some of which are perhaps pawned before they are paid for. If pawnbroking is allowed, I do not think the premiums paid for advancing money is more than it ought to be; to lend 2s. 6d. upon an article for one, two, or three weeks, or a month, with the trouble of taking in the goods, and giving them out, for the charge of one halfpenny, is very little, and above 2s. 6s. to 5s. one penny cannot pay for the trouble. It is not the interest that is paid for a single loan that is the principal evil; but this facility of raising four or five shillings for so small a premium, tempts persons to spend money they ought not to do, under the delusive hope that they shall, in a little time, be able to work it out: but, when once the money is spent, the wages of the next week, or any future week, do not afford so much to be taken out as

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to repay it; and, as the article pawned is generally a portable one, (at least while any such are left,) as a coat or a gown, which must be had out to make a decent appearance when walking out on the Sunday, it must be redeemed on the Saturday night out of the weekly wages; but, as the necessities of the ensuing week will not allow so much to be spared out of the weekly wages, the garment must be pledged again on the Monday, and this plan is kept on until something happens to lessen the wages for a week, either the man being out of work, or being sick; and, if this continues for a few weeks, the garment is never released, but sold as a forfeited pledge by the pawnbroker, and, though it may sell for little more than was lent upon it, yet it was worth to the family double or treble the sum. This is not an ideal matter, but a reality. A pawnbroker in this town once told the writer of this, that the best customers they had were those who pledged articles they were obliged soon to release, and that he constantly received, on the Saturday evening, upwards of one hundred pounds, to release pawns which were as regularly brought again on the Monday. The parties thus pawning goods never think what it costs them: a garment, pledged for 4s. every week, for fifty-two weeks, they pay 4s. 4d. for the loan of 4s.; so that, an expenditure of that sum raised in this mode is doubled in the course of a year. There are in this town about sixty pawnbrokers, and it is well known that some of them have realized considerable property; allowing then, that one with another their gross receipts for the loan of money is 300l. a-year each, this will amount to 18,000l. which is paid by the poor for the loan of money; and, if the loss they sustain by forfeited pledges which they are not able to redeem be estimated at 2000l. per year more, then it costs the poor of this town 20,000l. per year in premiums for borrowing small sums of money, besides the principal; and, if to this is added the amount that is spent, (probably unnecessarily,) owing to the facility with which it is raised, what would be the amount saved to the poor of this town, if there were not a pawnbroker in it? That they are not necessary, is evident from the number of villages and small towns where there are none; nor did I ever hear of any evil accruing from the want of them. J. K.

Liverpool; Aug. 12, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES written after an EXCURSION to PARIS in the AUTUMN of 1818.

No. IX.

AS we descended the vista towards Paris, the combination of novel objects, and the associations of ideas which they excited, produced a tumult in my mind which baffles description. The parts of the magnificent Thuilleries gradually increased in distinctness; and I soon descried those rampant white horses which embellish the entrances into the *Place Louis Quinze*, more celebrated under the name of the *Place de Revolution*; and I began to distinguish the marble statues which are so classically mingled with the ancient orange-trees of the *Jardin des Thuilleries*. The far-famed *Champs Elysées*, planted with flourishing trees, extended on both sides; and the increase of elegant carriages and of well-dressed pedestrians, reminded me of the fascinations of our own Hyde Park.

We had passed so many miles and days without seeing any carriages, and through a country so thinly peopled and so destitute of elegance, that the suddenness of the transition contributed greatly to our pleasure. But I had no time to analyze feelings: a quarter of an hour brought us close to the *Place de Concorde*, when one of my fellow-travellers sought to divert my attention by pointing out some splendidly attired officers of the Royal Guard. "Pshaw, (I exclaimed,) I came not to France to see cut-throats by profession, whose vanity soothes their servitude, and who are basely proud of their gaudy liveries and shoulder-knots: shew me rather the citizen-heroes of the Revolution, in honest men above forty." My Frenchmen stared at each other; and then declared that *Monsieur Jean Bull* was privileged to say what he chose. "We think too, (said they,) but we dare not speak: the police are everywhere!"

We now arrived at the open area of the *Place de Concorde*, about as large as Grosvenor-square; having on its left hand a magnificent range of houses, called the *Garde-Meuble*, and on the right the classical bridge of Jena, facing which stands the superb palace of the *Tribunat*, or Chamber of Deputies. I was now on classic ground, rolling on my clumsy vehicle among the most brilliant assemblage of works of human art which are anywhere so imposingly arranged; but I shuddered at thinking that it was this spot, so well calculated

to increase man's love of his existence, which the infuriated partizans of the Revolution had chosen as a scite to exterminate their victims, under the insulting colour of law. "On that spot (exclaimed my fellow-travellers, pointing to the south-west division), was Louis the Sixteenth guillotined." "Ah! (said I,) he fell a victim, not to the principles of liberty, but to the prejudices of his own rank: and there also, (said I,) Brissot, Verniaud, Guadet, Gensonné, Lasource, Danton, Camille, Desmoulins, Barnave, and other heroes of 1792, died martyrs of the same royal intrigues?" I gazed at the spot; and resolved ere long to return, and shed an unavailing tear to the memories of so many illustrious martyrs of human passions and errors!

But this was not a place in which to be gloomy: every object around me drew me out of myself, and inspired me with lively emotions: but the rate of travelling did not permit me to dwell on single objects. In a few minutes I found myself in a street of magnificent houses, called hotels, part of which had been begun under Napoleon, and were unfinished; and on the opposite side was the superb iron-railing of the gardens of the Thuilleries. Presently we turned a corner into the *Place Vendôme*, and there my eyes regaled themselves on the magnificent brass column, on which in relief are represented the triumphs of Napoleon over foreign confederacies. It was surmounted by the humble white flag of the Bourbons, which served as a contrast to the splendour below. The *Place Vendôme* reminded me of the circus at Bath; and, indeed, all the streets in this district looked like the old parts of Bath, combined with the bustle and general effect of London.

In trying to see everything I could not distinguish anything. I was entranced by the multitude of novelties, and deeply absorbed by the reflection, that I was now on the scite of the great events which, for nearly thirty years, had engrossed the curiosity of the world. The costume of the people, the style of the houses, the arrangements of the shops, the inscriptions over them, the nasal cries in the streets, the various effluvia of fruit-stalls, coffee-houses, and restaurateurs, the awkward pavement of the streets, and other objects, called for successive brief attention, till we arrived at the office of the diligence.

In a moment we were surrounded by officious offers of service from a variety of lackeys and guides; but, unwilling to

be their dupe, I instantly procured a fiacre or hackney-coach, and, taking care that my luggage was duly placed in it, ordered it to the dwelling of an English friend, who, it appeared, resided in the outskirts of the city. On reaching his gateway, we were accosted at the coach-door by two fellows, who had been clamorous in their offers of service at the diligence-office. I expostulated with them on their assurance in following us, and again refused their proffers of assistance. Unluckily, my friend and his wife were not in Paris, and we drove from hence to another part of the town, to avail ourselves of the advice of another friend; and on my way, on looking out of window, I found that the very fellows were still behind, who had persisted in attending us. I stopped the coach, and begged of the coachman to order them away; but they laughed in my face, and we were obliged to endure with their company till we arrived at the house of my second friend. I suspected they had some connexion with the police; but could never ascertain whether this was the fact, or whether they were merely forcing a job. This is certain, that I had not the reason which I should have had in London to treat them with suspicion; for depredations on strangers are never committed in Paris; and the crimes of picking pockets, and the various petty larcenies so common in London, are unknown in this reputed focus of infidelity and republicanism. On arriving at my second destination, I appealed to my friend to assist me in getting rid of them; and, by his advice, I gave them a franc, which procured me a low bow and freedom from their irritating *surveillance*.

We were soon introduced to the *Hotel d'Angleterre*, in the *Rue des Filles de St. Thomas*, running from the busy thoroughfares of the *Rue Vivienne* and *Rue de Richelieu*, and in the centre of all the public places. We had a floor, consisting of a hall or anti-room, a *salle à manger* or eating-room, a dressing-room, and two bed-rooms, affording elegant accommodation for myself, my son, and two daughters. The terms were 100 francs, or about 4l. sterling per week: the keepers of the hotel supplying us with meals or not, as might be convenient or agreeable; for, in this respect, at these establishments, nothing is expected, and there is no restraint. Every street abounds in coffee-houses and restaurateurs, who send out breakfasts, dinners, and other meals; and you may have a bill of fare from any of these, and

be served on the same terms as in their houses; or the keeper of the hotel will order your meals, if you require it, from a house in his own connexion.

While the rooms and beds were preparing, I sallied with our friend into the street, and took a hasty glance at the British world in the London papers, at the interesting establishment of GAGLIANI; and afterwards enjoyed a promenade round the quadrangle of the far-famed PALAIS ROYALE, where I saw in a focus all the mechanical and trading ingenuity of France, and a display of luxuries and happy faces, such as, under wise arrangements, ought to be found in the entire family of man. But of this seat of pleasure more anon.

I was glad it was Saturday night: for, being fatigued by a long day in the jolting diligence, and by a short night at the disagreeable *Hotel de Normandie*, at Rouen, I calculated on the repose of a great city on Sunday. In the morning, however, we were aroused at six o'clock by the chipping of stones, the sawing of wood, and the driving of nails. I examined the cause, and found that the opposite house, a music-seller's, was under repair; and I beheld a dozen workmen as intently engaged as though it had been Saturday instead of Sunday morning. As their incessant noise rendered it useless to go to bed again, we determined to reconnoitre the streets till breakfast-time: but, before we were dressed, a discord of sounds assailed us, in numerous fruit and provision venders, some stationary, and others itinerant,—who, we afterwards found, began the same cries every morning at about seven o'clock. On proceeding into the street, we found the shops open or opening, and the same activity apparent as would have been seen in the streets of London any morning in the week at eight o'clock,—for the French are more early in their hour of rising than the English, by which they gain on the day an hour, which we unwisely lose in bed. We sauntered about till nine o'clock, and found every kind of manual labour and employment in the same activity as on an English day of business; and, even in the vicinity of the Thuilleries, we saw the masons and others at work on the public buildings.

At length, seeing the shop of a book-seller, I entered it as a seat of knowledge; and, finding an intelligent-looking man, I enquired how it happened that in Paris so little respect was paid to the Sabbath. "What do you mean by the Sabbath?" (he replied.) Do you mean the

Sabbath of the Jews, the original Sabbath of God; the seventh day; or this first day of the week, for the keeping of which I defy you to shew any divine ordinance, or scriptural authority?" I stood confounded, and was about to say something, when the Frenchman proceeded: "Ah, monsieur, (said he,) I see you have followed an unmeaning custom without thinking: if you keep any day, keep the true Sabbath as enjoined by the Commandments; but shew some competent authority before you, of your own accord, or on the injunction of man, keep or consecrate the first day of the week as the Sabbath, which, in fact, is not the seventh day on which God rested, and therefore not the Sabbath." He was proceeding; but, feeling that I was neither theologian nor casuist enough to answer him, I enquired hastily about two or three living authors; and, then apologising for the trouble I had given him, escaped from the lecture which he was preparing to continue. "If such are the dealers in books, (said my son, who acted as my interpreter,) what keen fellows their authors must be!"

On returning to our hotel, we found some delicious coffee, some excellent long rolls, and various fine fruit, set out for breakfast; and the superior quality of the articles, and the length of our walk, caused us to enjoy with peculiar relish our first meal in Paris.

QUERIES, &c.

IN the seventh volume of your valuable work, page 318, was given a notice of a projected publication, by Dr. Horner, of Oxford, to be entitled "*Bibliotheca Universalis Americana*." The prospectus then put forth by the learned editor having excited considerable interest in my mind, I feel disappointed at not having met with this work; and should esteem it a favour if any of your readers would give information whether any part of it was ever published; and, if not, what are the causes which have prevented the publication, and whether these are ever likely to be removed.

INDAGATOR.

Liverpool; Aug. 30.

WILL the poison of any venomous animal, if infused into its own blood, in sufficient quantity, destroy its life? I am aware of the experiment said to have been made on the scorpion; it occurs in some of the older writers on natural history, and is echoed by Goldsmith: a scorpion is surrounded with burning coals, and, finding it impossible to escape, stings itself to death. Dr. Shaw laughs at this story, and calls it a "fabulous anecdote;" and it probably is

so. At present, I am disposed to think, that, if the venom of a scorpion, a wasp, or a viper, were lodged in its own flesh, the poison would operate just as if lodged in the flesh of any other animal: though I am not of opinion, that any of the lower animals do voluntarily destroy themselves. But some enlightened correspondent of your's will perhaps settle the point, by an appeal to facts which may have fallen under his own observation.

T. H.

Camberwell; Sept. 8.

YOUR correspondent X. Z. having kindly favoured me by forwarding, through the medium of your Magazine, a cure for warts, by making use of the *Cheladonium majus*, or *Celadine*, which he states may be found under hedges, I take the liberty of troubling you, to request the favour of a more accurate description, and whether it is the same herb which, when the stem is broken, emits a species of milky liquid, and is very generally known by the name of *wart-weed*.

J. C.

London; Aug. 5.

I BEG leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to ask, if any of your correspondents can inform me, if a monument, or any mark of public approbation, has been made for Robert Raikes, the well-known founder of Sunday-schools,—a name dear to the philanthropist; and I hesitate not to say, as my firm belief, that through him all the education that is now imparting in various ways to the poor, is chiefly to be attributed. In this country of extended benevolence, surely such a man's memory ought not to pass into oblivion: such a character deserves honourably to be recorded,—I think more than that of the greatest statesman, philosopher, or warrior. As an individual, I conceive, sir, that I am in a most honourable post when I sustain that of A SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.

London; July 31.

UNDERSTANDING that the Academy of Dijon have offered a premium for an essay on the best means of preventing the wicked practice of Duelling, (commonly so called,) I request the favour of information on the subject. I hope to be informed, as soon as the essay is produced, what the contents of it are. It appears to me, that, if magistrates and peace-officers did what by the duty of their office they are absolutely bound to do, that the crime would, if not totally stopped, at least be very much checked.

Question 1.—Is not a grand jury bound to present persons who have fought duels, or even who have sent challenges?

Question 2.—Is not a person who has wounded another in a duel guilty of a capital offence, according to the act commonly called Lord Ellenborough's act? I

believe that act added another capital offence to the dreadful list already in the criminal code.

AN ENQUIRER.

Aug. 13.

A CORRESPONDENT of your's enquires into the best way of keeping apples; I know a person who has found the following to succeed very well: He gathers the fruit dry, and puts it, with clean straw or clean chaff, into casks, heads or covers them up close, and puts them into a cool dry cellar. He some time since presented me with some very fine fruit at the latter end of April, or beginning of May, kept in this manner.

J. K.

WILL you be so obliging as to inform such of your numerous readers as it may concern, and in particular Mr. Sheldrake, who, in your number for this month (August), seems afraid that his patent for a machine to move ships in a calm has been, and is likely to be, infringed; while his merit is, in the meanwhile, by the supineness of the Lords of the Admiralty, entirely neglected; that the idea of moving ships in a calm, by machinery on-board, is by no means a new one. The Marquis of Worcester, in his *Century of Inventions*, No. 15, speaks of a way by which a boat may work itself against wind and tide; and the ingenious Capt. Savary, in the year 1698, published a description of an engine for propelling ships, &c. in a calm, of which engine, the machine used on board of the *Active* frigate in May last, seems, by the report given in the *Times* newspaper, to have been only a copy. An account of Capt. Savary's engine for moving ships in a calm, &c. may be found in different publications, and a particular description of it is given by Dr. Harris, in his *Lexicon Technicum*, fifth edition, printed 1736, vol. i. under the article ENGINE, with a wood-cut, illustrative of its mode of action. Any alteration in form or manner of application, by any modern patentee, ought not to be permitted to deprive the real inventor of the honour so justly his due.

OBSERVATOR.

Newcastle-upon Tyne; Aug. 6.

You will greatly oblige me to correct a mistake in my "Practicable Plan for Manning the Navy without Impressment," which took place in the printing. In page 58, the tonnage of English shipping ought to have been 2,352,968, which would have made the total for the United Kingdom and colonies, 2,938,940 tons, and 180,040 seamen. Instead, therefore, of calling upon three seamen for every 100 tons, the proportion ought to have been only two seamen for manning the whole navy. And in page 63, for 400 tons, read 600 tons.

T. TROTTER, M.D.

Newcastle; Aug. 7.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

The late JAMES WATT, ESQ. F.R.S. &c. &c.

[Communicated by Mr. WM. PLAYFAIR.]

THE inventor of the improved steam-engine, which has operated a greater change in the mechanical world than any one invention of which the origin is known, has died without receiving those literary notices that are, in the present times, the tribute paid to the memory of public men who have benefited their country, though only in an ordinary manner.

Since the days of Tubal-Cain, (the heathen Vulcan,) and those inventors whose origin and history are enveloped in fable, no inventor has increased the productive powers of man so much as the late James Watt.

The ingenuity of man has constantly been employed in diminishing what Shakespeare calls the "penalty of Adam;" but never was there, by one single invention, so much of that penalty remitted as by the application of steam to the hewing of wood and drawing of water, as well as performing other labours, many of which exceed the power of human strength.

Of late, a most strange and unaccountable outcry has been raised against inventions for the abbreviation of labour; but, without entering into that subject, which owes its origin to ignorance, acted upon by discontent, we must observe, that the labour performed by the steam-engine, is, in many cases, such as could not be performed by any other known power.

The strength of man is very limited, the strength of horses and oxen is applied at great expence, and with much difficulty and disadvantage, when the power required is great. The simultaneous effort, or, in other words, a pull all at the same instant, is found impossible to be obtained, so that fifty horses cannot perform the same labour with an engine of fifty-horse power; and, as they cannot work more than one-third of their time, it requires no less than 250 horses to do as much work in a day as a steam-engine of fifty-horse power.

As for water-falls, they are only to be obtained at particular places, and generally to a very limited extent of power; so that, the obtaining a power that can be augmented or diminished at will, and exist in whatever place it is wanted, was an object of the highest importance, and that object, so desirable,

was attained by the invention of Mr. Watt.

Mr. Watt was not the original inventor of the steam-engine, but he was the inventor of the improved engine applicable to most purposes; for the steam-engine that existed before his time, was only useful in draining mines.

The principle of the steam-engine was undoubtedly known previous to the time of the Marquis of Worcester, and is described by him in his "Century of Inventions," about the year 1663; and, although his account of this machine is not so complete as to give a distinct notion of its structure and operations, yet it is such as shews that it was not a mere random conjecture, resting upon no foundation. "This admirable method, (says the marquis,) which I propose of raising water by the force of fire, has no bound, if the vessel be strong enough. Having discovered a method of fortifying vessels, and combining them in such a way that they filled and acted alternately, I have made water spout in an uninterrupted stream forty feet high, and one vessel of rarefied water raised forty of cold. The person who conducted the operation had nothing to do but turn two cocks; so that, one vessel of water being consumed, another begins to force, and then to fill itself with cold water, and so on in succession."

Such are the marquis's own words, but it does not appear whether he ever attempted to carry his scheme into execution on a large scale; and, it was not till nearly forty years after the "Century of Inventions" was made public, that Captain Savary executed a machine on this principle for raising water. For this invention he obtained a patent; and then, in a work entitled the *Miner's Friend*, he set forth, in a very explicit manner, the nature and principles of the steam-engine.

Mr. Savary applied his machines to the draining of tin mines in Cornwall; and, in most instances, where the depth was not considerable, he succeeded in his attempts. This limited degree of success excited the attention of several ingenious mechanics, among whom were Mr. Newcomen, an ironmonger, and, Mr. Crawley, a glazier, of Dartmouth, in Devonshire. The former was a man of considerable reading, and was well acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Hooke,

with

with whose writings and projects he was conversant.

After many ingenious speculations and experiments, by which he greatly improved Savary's machine, Captain Savary and Crawley were contented to share the profits, and for that purpose they became partners, and procured a patent in the year 1705 for that particular machine, which has ever since been known by the name of Newcomen's engine.

Inventions improve by degrees. The patent for this engine was taken out in 1709, but so many difficulties occurred in the execution, that it was full seven years before it had acquired the public confidence. The most exact and unremitting attention was required to hit upon the precise moment for opening and shutting the cocks. Stops were contrived, strings and wires were used to connect the handles of the cocks with the beam, so that the same motion of the lever should at once shut one cock and open the other. At length, in the year 1717, Mr. Beighton, a very ingenious artist, simplified the whole of these subordinate movements, and brought the engine into the form in which it had continued, without any material change, till improved by Mr. Watt. The efficacy and certainty of its operations were completely ascertained, and a great many of them were brought into use among miners of all descriptions. The great obstacle to the extensive use of the steam-engine was, however, the prodigious expenditure of coals, as a large one, working night and day, consumed at the rate of nearly 4000 chaldron of good coals in a year.

The great expenditure in coal, though the main obstacle to the extensive use of Newcomen's steam-engine, was by no means the only one. The machine itself was prodigiously expensive. It was very complicated, and difficult to be kept in repair. In short, it was then only applicable where no other power could be obtained capable of doing what was wanted, and where the operation was attended with great profit.

In this state was that machine, when an accidental circumstance produced the improvements made by Mr. Watt, by which, from being the most expensive and most difficult to manage, it has become the most perfect, and that which is the most generally applied. Mr. James Watt was a native of Greenock, where he was born in the year 1735; he was descended, not from affluent but truly

respectable parents, who took special care of the education of their son.

Having finished his grammatical studies, and laid a solid foundation in the several branches of useful and important knowledge, he was, at the age of sixteen, articled as an apprentice to learn the art of "an instrument-maker;" a sort of business of which we have no idea in the metropolis of the United Kingdom; and, indeed, which is not now common even in Glasgow, or other large towns, either in North or South Britain. At that period, this profession included the making and repairing of the instruments made use of in experiments in mechanics and natural philosophy; the manufacture, in a rough way, of all kinds of musical instruments, and of theodolites, quadrants, and other instruments necessary for the practice of land-surveying.

When Mr. Watt had completed the term of his apprenticeship, he came to London, and worked about a year with a mathematical instrument-maker in the regular line of trade. During this period, he acquired ready methods of dispatching business; but, by sitting in winter near the door of the workshop, he caught a severe cold, the effect of which he felt at times till he had attained the age of sixty, when the head-achs arising from it ceased to afflict him. Having remained but little more than twelve-months in the metropolis, Mr. Watt returned to his native country, where he commenced a business of the same sort as that to which he had been brought up, uniting the several arts of mathematical and musical instrument-maker with those of measuring and land-surveying.

Although no great sums are to be gained by such pursuits in Scotland, yet, wherever there is business requiring such a diversity of talents, the remuneration must be adequate to keep a man from want; and, accordingly, we find Mr. Watt acquiring not only a comfortable subsistence, but what was sufficient also to enable him to pursue a course of experiments on which his active mind was bent.

The professor, who lectured on natural philosophy at the University of Glasgow, had occasion to apply to Mr. Watt to repair the model of Newcomen's steam-engine, which, by length of time, had become unfit for exhibiting to the class the powerful effects of steam. The mind of the artist was struck with the contrivance of the engine, and instantly perceived defects which he felt himself equal

equal to remedy, and contemplated improvements which would render it more generally subservient to the use of society. From this hour, though he still continued his former occupation, his whole attention was fixed upon the improvement of the steam-engine; every other object was subordinate, every other pursuit was followed merely for the sake of subsistence; but the steam-engine was to lay the foundation of his future fame and fortune.

The discovery of this important engine is no common occurrence; it has already been applied in a thousand different ways to facilitate human labour, and to effect operations to which no other known power is equal.

During more than half-a-century that Newcomen's engine had been in use, great numbers of attempts had been made to diminish the expenditure of fuel by improving the construction of the boilers and fire-places, but all the attempts made were only to make the machine that existed a little more perfect, without attempting any material alteration, either in the construction or the principle on which it acted.

It occurred to the mind of Mr. Watt, which was of a higher class than that of common working mechanics and engineers, that to save the expenditure of steam was the true mode of improving the engine.

He observed, that the jet of cold water introduced into the cylinder under the piston, to condense the steam, cooled the cylinder to such a degree, that a great quantity of the fresh steam admitted for the following stroke of the machine, was wasted in restoring heat to the cylinder; and till that was done, the steam did not exert its expansive powers.

This idea once coming across his fertile mind, it only required time and experiments to suggest a remedy. Mr. Watt first thought of having a wooden cylinder instead of a metal one, as that would not be so much cooled by the jet of water; but many physical difficulties made him almost immediately abandon that plan, when he had the happy idea of letting the steam pass into a separate vessel, where it should be condensed by the jet of water; by which means the cylinder would never be cooled, and consequently there would be no steam lost in the restoring it to heat.

When this idea once occurred, a man of genius, like Mr. Watt, saw at once that the end would be attained; that it

only remained to devise means of putting the principle in execution, for which his mind had abundant resources.

The great difficulty was in fact removed; but there were difficulties of another nature, for which the mind of an able inventor cannot so easily find a remedy.

Mr. Watt had married a lady without any fortune, by whom he had two children; he was therefore obliged, in the first instance, to attend to the means of existence; and the grand invention that was to enrich himself and his country was on the point of being left in embryo.

His merit, however, was known to many; and to all who had any knowledge to whom he spoke of his invention, the value of the discovery was evident.

Amongst those with whom Mr. Watt was acquainted, was Dr. Roebuck, a gentleman of considerable merit, and possessed of some property. Doctor Roebuck saw the value of the discovery, and associated himself with Mr. Watt, for the purpose of bringing it to perfection; but the task was far beyond their means; and, after having expended all their property, the great discovery was once more on the point of being abandoned.

Though this is but about fifty years ago, there was little of that spirit of adventure in this country that there is now. The example of those who had gained fortunes by inventions were few, even in England; and in Scotland, where Mr. Watt was, there were almost none.

In this situation was superior genius struggling, when Mr. Boulton, in the year 1773, became acquainted with the business. His knowledge of mechanics enabled him to appreciate the invention, and the spirit of enterprize and the fortune he possessed, induced him to engage in it with ardour. Mr. Roebuck was reimbursed with ample interest; and Mr. Watt, having lost his wife, immediately settled at Birmingham; and was indefatigable in bringing to perfection the engine that he had invented.

Besides, Mr. Boulton being a man of genius, he had a large capital, and a bold enterprising spirit, and no man was more capable of appreciating the value of such an invention; for, at the expense of about twenty thousand pounds, he had built a manufactory on a barren spot at Soho, near Birmingham, merely because he could there obtain a stream of water to turn a mill. Though Soho has long been admired, and is become an enviable spot, it is all through artificial means;

means; Nature formed it barren, and so Mr. Boulton found it; but the stream of water, which was inconsiderable, was a sufficient inducement to erect an extensive and elegant manufactory there.

One of the improved engines, that does not cost above 500*l.* would turn more machinery than the brook, to obtain the advantage of which cost Mr. Boulton more than 10,000*l.**

Mr. Watt's invention has by some been connected with Dr. Black's then recent discoveries respecting latent heat, but they had no connection whatever. Mr. Watt's invention, in fact, had nothing to do with that discovery from its very nature. Mr. Watt acted upon the steam, and with the steam, merely as an elastic fluid, rendered elastic by heat, and deprived of its elasticity by cold. In the course of the experiments that so ingenious and scientific a man must have made, Mr. Watt undoubtedly became better acquainted with the nature of steam than any other person; but, as to his application of it in the engines, his business was merely to consider it as an elastic fluid, created by heat and condensed by cold, and to manage it accordingly.

What Mr. Watt did, was in reality all his own; it was done by the mere strength of his genius; he did not, like others that have occupied themselves on the steam-engine, fill whole sheets with algebraical calculations: but merely depending on himself, he went on from improvement to improvement, till he made a very perfect machine.

Whether Mr. Watt had ever been a good operative workman we have no means of learning, but he certainly never attempted to assist in making models, or putting any of his own plans in execution, after he came to England, whatever he might have done at an earlier stage of his life.

He employed most of his time in drawing, or writing letters, but very little of it in superintending the operations that were going on. This probably arose from his feeling, that he thought and contrived to best purpose when his mind was left entirely to itself; though, on the other hand, it had the

disadvantage, that much more time was taken in realizing his ideas than otherwise would have been. We shall soon see a misfortune that arose from this, which could not have happened, if, like the Earl of Stanhope, Sir William Congreve, and most other inventors, he had had a small workshop, with one or two good workmen, contiguous to his house, and had executed his plans under his own eye.

The house in which Mr. Watt dwelt was about two miles distant from Soho, where all the work was carried on. Mr. Watt seldom went above once in a week to see what was doing, and sometimes not so often; and when he did go there, he seldom staid above half-an-hour.

As for Mr. Boulton, he never took any part in the manufacturing of the engine; his time being completely occupied in arrangements for obtaining the confidence and approbation of the public, and in providing the means of extending the use of the engine.

After Mr. Watt had found the advantage of condensing the steam under the piston in a separate vessel, he considered that the cylinder was still cooled by the air when the piston descended. He then shut up the top of the cylinder, and, instead of letting the piston be pressed down by the weight of the atmosphere, he pressed it down by the force of steam, and restored the equilibrium by opening a communication between the upper and lower side of the piston.

This was a second and great improvement; and all that was done afterwards in the reciprocating steam-engine, was only to render the construction more perfect and the management easier. There was no departure from that principle; but it may be well to observe, that the steam employed by Mr. Watt to depress the piston, was never above one-tenth stronger than the atmosphere.

What are now termed high-pressure engines, were not at all in use; and Mr. Watt, at that time, disapproved highly of working with steam much above the strength of the atmosphere.*

One of the greatest errors into which Mr.

* We only count the extra expense occasioned by building the manufactory on a low piece of swampy ground, in order to have the use of the stream of water. How much has that same Mr. Boulton contributed to the reduction of the value of that stream for which he so dearly paid!

* The high-pressure engines, from the use of which accidents accrue, are not employed unless where it is an object to have a great force contained in a small space, as on-board of a steam-boat; but, in draining mines, or turning mill-work, the high-pressure engine would be employed with disadvantage.

Mr. Watt's engineers run, was in packing or stuffing the piston too much. Whenever the engine did not perform well, it was attributed to the steam passing from the upper to the lower side of the piston; and the remedy, of course, was to stuff in oakum still more tight. This error not only was entirely without any foundation, but so far was it carried, that the piston was often stuffed so hard, that nearly all the force of the steam was required to move it in the cylinder. This error continued to retard the progress of the invention for several years: so difficult is it to get rid of an error when once it is fairly rooted in the mind, even of the cleverest people.

The terms on which the engine was offered to the proprietors of mines, were very advantageous and well-imagined. A set of trials, or experiments, were made with Newcomen's old engine and Mr. Watt's new one, to ascertain the saving in the fuel consumed. This was done by men of such skill and probity, that no person ever disputed their report, which was found to be correct, after the new engines were some time at work on mines where there had been engines of the old sort.

Messrs. Boulton and Watt were only to be paid one-third of the value of the coals saved. That saving was estimated according to the number of strokes and the size of the cylinder; and a counter being placed on the top of the beam or lever, to tell the number of strokes, the quantity of coal saved was ascertained; and, according to the price of coals at the place, Messrs. Boulton and Watt were paid.

One of the greatest obstacles to the introduction of a new invention, where the machinery is of value, is, that those who have expended large sums on machinery are not willing to incur a fresh expense;* but this obstacle was overcome by the great liberality of Messrs.

* A remarkable instance of this appeared soon after. Mr. Cort, of Gosport, invented an improved mode of converting iron from the genze or crude state, when it was worth little, into bar-iron at once, by passing it between rollers when at a welding heat. The operation of expelling the extraneous matter from the crude genze, which till then was done by a forge-hammer worked by a mill, and which was very tedious and expensive, was now performed in less than a minute, and in greater perfection; but to introduce that improvement, the forge-mills must be converted into rolling-mills. In all cases this would require a great expenditure of mo-

Boulton and Watt, who, at first, took the materials of the old engine in part payment at a price far beyond their value, and gave credit for the remainder, till the advantage should be felt. With such difficulties had two great men to struggle, who, in the end, acquired great fortunes for themselves, and enriched their country, so as to enable it to sustain a war of more than twenty years against nearly the whole of the civilized world.

Mr. Watt came to settle at Birmingham in 1773, but it was 1778 before the invention began to be appreciated. In 1789 the Perriers of Paris applied for an engine to raise water for that city; and the steam-engine at Chaillot was made at Birmingham, and sent over in parts, to be put together there. Yet, though this public transaction ought to make all who know anything of the improved steam-engine acknowledge that it is of English origin, the French have been at great pains to conceal that; and the matter was carried so far, that M. Riche de Proney, a great mathematician, and chief of the school for roads and bridges in

ney, and in some the stream of water was not sufficient. Mr. Cort was admired by the well-informed, ill-treated by the interested, and opposed by the whole iron-masters of the country; though, after a lapse of forty years, it was found to be one of the greatest improvements that was ever made in the iron-trade. It has reduced the value of bar-iron one-half, and made matters so, that no country can enter into competition with England as to the lowness of price of bar-iron, unless the mode of rolling at a welding heat is adopted.

Mr. Cort served his country, and ruined his own fortune. Though the masters of forges opposed the improvement in a body, yet, when a new establishment was erecting, the plan of Mr. Cort was adopted; and so great was the advantage, that the old masters of forges found they must either alter them, and adopt the new plan, or be undersold, supplanted, and ruined. Had Mr. Cort possessed the means of erecting mills, as Messrs. Boulton and Watt did engines, he might very probably have made one of the greatest fortunes that ever was realized by manufacturing in England. The writer of this memoir was present, in 1784, at the first great exhibition of the rolling with a welding heat on Mr. Cort's plan, at a mill near Stourbridge belonging to Mr. Humphrey. All the iron-masters for twenty miles round were invited. They could not help wondering at the effect, but they were as much mortified as they were surprised.

in France, has written a quarto volume, giving an account of the improved steam-engine, without once naming Mr. Watt, the real inventor.

We do not know in what manner to speak of this conduct; it was quite unworthy of M. de Prony; and, indeed, would be disgraceful to any man; but is much more so to one who is himself a man of merit, known to the learned world, has a reputation to support, and enjoys public confidence.*

The best way to counteract this, would be to publish a true and detailed history of the steam-engine from the beginning to the present time, that is, till the death of Mr. Watt; and, above all, it would be well to state, as far as possible, every particular of M. Perrier's application for the engine in 1779, giving all the authentic documents that can be produced.

Though the literary men of France may wish to rob England of the honour of the invention, yet those of other nations will not probably be willing to join in the robbery.

It is a favourite notion with the French, who undervalue all other people, that they are great inventors, but that the English are more careful, and excel in bringing inventions to perfection; that is to say, that they are men of genius, and that we are plodding and industrious. That, in military affairs, the French have led the way in inventions is true, but by no means in manufactures, or in machines for civil purposes. To speak plainly, our civil engineers are superior to theirs, although they have schools for bringing up men to construct bridges, canals, harbours, &c.

The French began to construct fine and expensive public works at an earlier period than the English, but they do not

* What makes the conduct of M. de Prony the more remarkable in this business, is, that the two brothers Perriers, were not men of mechanical invention at all. They merely copied, and had the merit of executing well what they did copy. They were to have supplied Paris with water through pipes, as London is; but, though it is just now forty years since the enterprise began, we could not perceive, unless in the supply of public fountains, that any thing had been done. The poor water-carriers still continue to mount to the sixth story with their pails hanging from their shoulders, just as they did before M. Perrier was born; and it does not seem that there is likely to be any alteration.

appear to have advanced much for the last century; while other nations, and particularly this, have made such rapid progress. The corn-mills, and machinery of all sorts, in France, are wretched specimens of skill; and, even in architecture, there appears to have been no progress made since the time of Louis XIV.

It was in the end of 1779, and the beginning of the following year, that Mr. Watt invented a mode of copying letters, which has been pretty generally adopted, and is found very useful. It was rather done by way of amusement than business, and took place just after the difficulties respecting the introduction of the engine into use had been got over, and before the next grand discovery, that rendered it an almost universal power.

The steam-engine, as invented by Newcomen, and improved by Mr. Watt, had only been employed as a reciprocating power for drawing water; and, indeed, until it was improved by Mr. Watt, it was too expensive for any purpose where another power could be obtained. In the case of deep mines, as we have already observed, no other power would answer the purpose; and had Newcomen's engine been more expensive even than it was, it must have been employed.

When Mr. Watt had overcome his difficulties as to the reciprocating engine, and had rendered it a less expensive power, he applied it to raise water, to turn the wheels of mills for various purposes; but in this case he found that much power was lost just in the same way, that when he got the model of the engine to repair, he found that much heat was expended and steam lost.

Mr. Watt thought of various methods of converting the reciprocating power into a rotative one, although the old simple invention of a crank, as used in the spinning-wheel, and in turning lathes, might have at once occurred.

It would appear, that to inventors the most complicated mode of accomplishing a purpose generally occurs first, and that simplicity is obtained by length of time and experience. The spinning-wheel, with its crank and heavy rim, is just the plan that ought to have been imitated; but Mr. Watt, though he meant to employ the crank, wished to make an improvement, by having on a second axle a fly-wheel, with a heavy side, to revolve twice whilst the engine made a stroke. The heavy side was intended to be always in the act of descending, when the piston was at the top

or the bottom of the cylinder, that is to say, while the power of the engine was not acting.

Had Mr. Watt considered that a heavy fly is a reservoir of power, that renders the motion of any machine with which it is connected regular, he would never have attempted the two revolutions for each stroke, nor thought of the necessity of a heavy side to the fly; but the complicated mode occurred first, and the simple was adopted in consequence of experience.

Mr. Watt, in his usual way, gave directions for making a model on this plan; but it was not done under his own eye; and, unfortunately, the workman employed made known the invention to a Mr. Rickard, who took out a patent for Mr. Watt's invention before even his model was completed.

Mr. Watt was indefatigable in his attention to business in hand: he had none of the vagaries that men of genius are so often subject to: one of the consequences of which was, that he never allowed any new scheme to interrupt that which was reduced to practice;* and thus it was that the rotative motion, which might have been settled in a week or a month, was above eight months in hand; and not only was a patent taken out by another, but a corn-mill, moved by an engine constructed on the old plan, was at work within a quarter of a mile of Mr. Watt's dwelling-house, before he knew anything of the matter.

It was first ascertained, that the mill erected by Rickard was a copy from the model, and next, that a workman of the name of Cartwright, either for money or from mere vanity, had described the model he was employed to make. It is of little importance to ascertain whether vanity or villainy made a workman betray the interest of his master: but the fact of his doing so is more important, as it fixes the invention with Mr. Watt; and the fact was proved from the confession of the man: besides this, there are circumstantial proofs that cannot be resisted. As the double revolution and

* We have reason to believe, that Mr. Watt was an enemy to all new schemes, and that he was pushed on and excited by Mr. Boulton, who was ambitious of being the first engineer as well as the first of Birmingham manufacturers; at the same time, it is certain that the inventive genius of which he was possessed, could not let him long overlook the application of his engine to other purposes than merely the drawing of water.

the heavy-sided fly were found both in Mr. Watt's model and in Mr. Rickard's specification, the coincidence is too extraordinary to have been accidental: the one must have copied from the other; and it was evident, if Mr. Watt had copied with an intention to disappoint Rickard, he would not have let the model remain eight or nine months in hand, and that without taking any steps for obtaining a patent. Another circumstance in corroboration is, that Mr. Rickard employed the old steam-engine to move his mill. Now, why did he do so? The old engine was more expensive in every way; but, if he had obtained an engine from Mr. Watt, he could not have concealed the method of obtaining a rotative motion by a crank, and a fly revolving twice with a heavy side.

The consequence of this theft was, that Mr. Watt was obliged to find in his own brain a mode of supplying the place of the crank; for, as to the useless invention of the double revolving wheel and the heavy side, that was soon appreciated as it deserved. In this Mr. Watt succeeded with great ingenuity, and very completely, though not without expense and loss of time. The plan was so good, that it is yet doubtful whether it is not equal to the crank.

It may be objected to this statement, that Mr. Watt might have easily proved the facts, and then Mr. Rickard's patent would have been done away with. That is true; but Mr. Watt had too much dependency on a patent himself to dispute that of another man: besides, both he and Mr. Boulton were men who hated law; however, at all events, it would have been highly imprudent to try to overturn a patent because a model existed in a private workshop.

The application of the rotative motion, not only extended the use of the engine immensely, but it improved its motion, by equalizing it, and preventing the shock that previously took place at the beginning and end of every stroke.

The steam-engine, as it is now, is one of the most manageable of all powers. It can be had in any quantity, and in any place; and it has been calculated that above the labour of three millions of people is done by steam-engines. The Chevalier de Coulomb, a French man of science, calculated that the power of a man, exerted by an engine, cost three half-pence per day, and that the work done was worth a shilling: so that the saving on each was 10½d. or a French franc. The English nation therefore, he said,

said, gained three millions of francs a-day, or about 126,000*l.* sterling. This might not be an accurate calculation; but it shews how important a machine the steam-engine is.*

There yet remained one invention necessary to giving perfection to the rotative motion; and that one Mr. Watt succeeded in bringing about. Though a single bar of iron, or beam of wood, will do perfectly well to connect the beam of the engine with the crank, yet, at the other end, where the cylinder and the moving force are, it was necessary to have a chain moving on a circular head or end, that the pull might be always in a direction accurately perpendicular. In the engine, before there was a rotative motion added to it, this answered every purpose, because the piston and the beam, pulling alternately, there was never any pushing. The piston pulled down the beam when the vacuum was made under it, and the weight at the opposite end pulled up the piston when the equilibrium was restored. When a circular or rotative motion, with a fly-wheel, was connected with the beam, that fly-wheel, which was a reservoir of power, became the moving power at the moment that the piston was at the highest or the lowest. In that case the beam did not always pull, but required to push the piston, the impelling power being for a moment at the other end of the beam or lever. A chain could not answer in that case, it being necessary to connect the piston-rod with the beam by an inflexible bar of iron. Now, as the end of the beam moves in a portion of a circle, the pull or push could not be in a perpendicular direction, which was necessary.

Mr. Watt contrived, by a means which, without a drawing it is impossible to describe, to make the connexion between the beam and the piston exactly what was required. That is a most admirable contrivance: nobody stole it, and nobody could contest it with Mr. Watt; and the invention is the more admirable, that, by whatever means the conception occurred to Mr. Watt, it is impossible to trace that means,—which is not the case with the idea of condensing in a separate vessel to save

* Three engines have lately been sent over to South America, to drain the water from the gold and silver mines: only one of these is erected; and it is curious to relate, that, in draining that one mine, all the others that are within a number of miles have become dry.

steam, or the substituting steam as the acting power in place of the atmosphere: in short, it appears to be an invention, if we may use the expression, to which there was no road; and we have been told that Mr. Watt said, he could not tell by what train of ideas, or whether by any train, that admirable mode of obtaining a straight pull from a force moving in a portion of the circumference of a circle was obtained.

Without that invention, which connects in a solid manner the moving force and the object moved, instead of the loose manner of a chain, the steam-engine never could have been applied so generally as it is.

After that last grand invention, nothing remained but to give that perfection which time, and a general attention to the important and useful machine, were certain to produce.

The use of the steam-engine is gradually extending all over the world, and it will probably be yet employed for many purposes which are not at present thought of.

An able and lively French writer, M. le Comte de la Borde, speaking of the steam-engine, and the advantages it has produced, says, “the admirable invention of the steam-engine has created thousands of invisible hands, which act at will in all directions, to save time, fatigue, and expense. Those hands draw up the coal, the iron, and the lime-stone, from their subterraneous abodes; and, raising them to the furnace, throw on those materials, which are put in a state of fusion by fire, excited by immense bellows moved by the same machine: from thence the iron runs into moulds of all sorts and forms. Soon after, the same steam-engine puts in motion immense rollers, between which the iron passes, and comes out in bars, plates, or hoops, the same as paper or cloth come from the hands of the workmen. The forge-hammer has disappeared from those works, as the knitting-needle did formerly, on the invention of the stocking-frame,* &c.”

As no man ever produced more by his genius than Mr. Watt, who would, in the early ages of society, have been deified, like those who introduced the use of the plough, and taught mankind to raise corn,—so no man, in his private life,

* This last sentence relates to the invention of Mr. Cort, of which we spoke in a note, by which the iron is made to pass between the rollers at a welding heat.

life, produced less materials for the biographer.

Soon after he settled at Birmingham, Mr. Watt, having lost his first wife some time before he left Scotland, married a Miss McGregor, of Glasgow, a lady of very superior attainments, with whom he lived very happily the remainder of his life-time.

Mr. Watt had withdrawn from business for above ten years, and his partner, Mr. Boulton, died about the same period: the steam-engine business is carried on by their two sons, who are nearly about the same age, and both of them men of abilities.

Though Mr. Watt's mind was ever active, yet, to speak of the ingenious amusements of his latter years, after the grand inventions to which his genius gave birth, would be falling off in narration, as much as every man must fall off in vigour of faculties who lives to a great age.

Mr. Watt had children by his second wife, but none of them are living. He left only one son, of whom we have spoken, and two grand-children by a daughter of his first wife.

To the last he retained his cheerfulness; and on the Saturday before he died was in particularly good spirits. He died rather from the decay of nature than from any particular disorder, at his house at Heathfield, near Birmingham, on the 25th of August.

Mr. Watt was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the National Institute of France, which latter honour he received in 1808, when we were at war with that country.

The private character of this great man was amiable in a high degree. His modesty was carried even to bashfulness; and he never let the superiority of his own mind be felt so as to produce humiliation in other men. When possessed of an ample fortune, in his latter years, his manners were exactly the same as when labouring to bring to perfection a machine that was to effect a revolution in the mechanical world.

The following eloquent character of this interesting man appeared, soon after his death, in one of the Scottish papers:

"Death is still busy in our high places; and it is with great pain that we find ourselves called upon, so soon after the loss of Mr. Playfair, to record the decease of another of our illustrious countrymen, and one to whom mankind has been still more largely indebted. Mr. James Watt, the

great improver of the steam-engine, died on the 25th ult. at his seat of Heathfield, near Birmingham, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

"His name fortunately needs no commemoration of our's; for he that bore it survived to see it crowned with undisputed and unenvied honours; and many generations will probably pass away before it shall have "gathered all its fame." We have said that Mr. Watt was the great improver of the steam-engine; but, in truth, as to all that is admirable in its structure, or vast in its utility, he should rather be described as its inventor. It was by his invention that its action was so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased, as to set weight and solidity at defiance. By his admirable contrivances, it has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and its flexibility; for the prodigious powers which it can exert, and the ease, and precision, and ductility, with which they can be varied, distributed, and applied. The trunk of an elephant, that can pick up a pin or rend an oak, is nothing to it. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it; draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer; and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors, cut steel into ribbands, and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and waves.

"It would be difficult to estimate the value of the benefits which these inventions have conferred upon the country. There is no branch of industry that has not been indebted to them; and in all the most material, they have not only widened most magnificently the field of its exertions, but multiplied a thousand-fold the amount of its productions. It is our improved steam-engine that has fought the battles of Europe, and exalted and sustained, through the late tremendous contest, the political greatness of our land. It is the same great power which now enables us to pay the interest of our debt, and to maintain the arduous struggle in which we are still engaged, with the skill and capital of countries less oppressed with taxation. But these are poor and narrow views of its importance. It has increased indefinitely the mass of human comforts and enjoyments, and rendered cheap and accessible, all over the world, the materials of wealth and prosperity. It has armed the feeble hand of man, in short, with a power to which no limits can be assigned, completed the dominion of mind over the most refractory qualities of matter, and laid a sure foundation for all those future miracles of mechanic power which are to aid and reward the labours of after-generations. It is to the genius of one man,

too, that all this is mainly owing; and certainly no man ever before bestowed such a gift on his kind. The blessing is not only universal, but unbounded; and the fabled inventors of the plough and the loom, who were deified by the erring gratitude of their rude contemporaries, conferred less important benefits on mankind, than the inventor of our present steam-engine.

"This will be the fame of Watt with future generations; and it is sufficient for his race and his country. But to those to whom he more immediately belonged, who lived in his society, and enjoyed his conversation, it is not perhaps the character in which he will be most frequently recalled, most deeply lamented, or even most highly admired.

"No man could be more social in his spirit, less assuming or fastidious in his manners, or more kind and indulgent towards all who approached him. His talk, though overflowing with information, had no resemblance to lecturing or solemn discoursing; but, on the contrary, was full of colloquial spirit and pleasure. He had a certain quiet and grave humour, which ran through most of his conversation, and a vein of temperate jocularly, which gave infinite zest and effect to the condensed and inexhaustible information which formed its main staple and characteristic. His voice was deep and powerful, though he commonly spoke in a low and somewhat monotonous tone, which harmonized admirably with the weight and brevity of his observations, and set off to the greatest advantage the pleasant anecdotes which he delivered with the same grave brow, and the same calm smile playing soberly on his lips. He had in his character the utmost abhorrence for all sorts of forwardness, parade, and pretensions; and, in-

deed, never failed to put all such impostors out of countenance, by the manly plainness and honest intrepidity of his language and deportment.

"In his temper and disposition, he was not only kind and affectionate, but generous, and considerate of the feelings of all around him, and gave the most liberal assistance and encouragement to all young persons who showed any indications of talent, or applied to him for patronage or advice. His health, which was delicate from his youth upwards, seemed to become firmer as he advanced in years; and he preserved, up almost to the last moment of his existence, not only the full command of his extraordinary intellect, but all the alacrity of spirit, and the social gaiety, which had illuminated his happiest days.

"His happy and useful life came at last to a gentle close. He had suffered some inconveniences through the summer; but was not seriously indisposed till within a few weeks from his death. He then became perfectly aware of the event which was approaching; and, with his usual tranquillity and benevolence of nature, seemed only anxious to point out to the friends around him the many sources of consolation which were afforded by the circumstances under which it was about to take place. He expressed his sincere gratitude to Providence for the length of days with which he had been blessed, and his exemption from most of the infirmities of age, as well as for the calm and cheerful evening of life that he had been permitted to enjoy, after the honourable labours of the day had been concluded. And thus, full of years and honours, in all calmness and tranquillity, he yielded up his soul, without pang or struggle, and passed from the bosom of his family to that of his God!"

CORNUCOPIA.

DANDY AND DANDY-PRATT.

THAT a coin was issued from the Mint in the reign of Henry VII. which obtained the name of Dandy-pratt, is too well known to require reference to authorities; but that a name should spring up from it, after an interval of many years, for an object to which it bears no analogy, is not very clearly within the verge of probability. Indeed, there is no necessity for such a deduction: there are other legitimate, and more probable, sources of derivation. The fancied resemblance that has been suggested cannot be relied upon, since the form or quality of the Dandy-pratt is not indubitably ascertained. The word, with greater probability, is asserted to have been derived from

the primitive stock of language, and preserved among the number of those antiquated and discarded terms that compose the vulgar tongue. *Tand* is a German word, signifying "a trifle, vanity, silliness, toying," and very well explains what is understood by the word *dandy*. If we consider this Teutonick word to be the true parent of the modern epithet, and its infant derivative to have lain hid in the obscure retirement of a provincial dialect, until brought forth, and raised to a short-lived eminence, by some happy concurrence of events in its favour, we shall have a more rational history of the word *dandy* than the former supposition gives it.

PREJUDICE AGAINST FREE-MASONRY.

At Stockholm, and at two or three other

other of the principal cities in Sweden, there are orphan-houses, instituted and supported by the Freemasons, for the reception and support of destitute children, any subscriber to the charity of fifty rix-dollars (seven pounds ten shillings, English) annually, having a right to present one child, which is entitled to support, clothing, and education.

A poor widow was left in a most destitute and deplorable state of poverty near Orebro, when a neighbouring gentleman sent some present relief, and an offer to put one of her three children into the orphan-house. Instead of expressing any gratitude, she looked melancholy, and made no reply. The benevolent patron saw at once that she felt some secret reluctance which she might not choose to reveal to him; so, ordering her to go into his kitchen, he gave directions to the housekeeper to endeavour to ascertain the reason, when she had no prospect of saving her children from dying of want, why she would not consent to place her child in a house where it would want for nothing? At first she declined giving any answer; but the kindness of the housekeeper prevailed, and at last she said: "I am poor and miserable, but rather than my child shall be fatted by the Freemasons, to be sold to the Turkish Mahometans to eat, I will beg with it from door to door, till I drop dead on my way." This occurred in 1807, and was published by the Agricultural Society of Orebro, with the view of shewing the absurdity of such preposterous prejudices in 1808.

JAMES AND BUCKINGHAM.

"The letters (says Welwood) which passed between the King and Buckingham, are wrote in a peculiar style of familiarity, the king for the most part calling him his dear child and gossip, and his dear child and gossip Steiny; and subscribing himself his dear dad and gossip, and sometimes his dear dad and Stuart; once, when he sends him partridges, his dear dad and purveyor. Buckingham calls the king, for the most part, dear dad and gossip; and sometimes, dear dad, gossip, and Stuart, and subscribes always, your majesty's most humble slave and dog, Steiny.

"Not to blot these papers with the b—dy that is in some of these letters of King James, I shall only observe, (adds Welwood,) that such was the familiarity and friendship between him and Buckingham, that in one of them he tells

Buckingham he wears Steiny's picture under his waistcoat next his heart; and in another, he bids him, his only sweet and dear child, hasten to him to Birely that night, that his white teeth might shine upon him. But the reader may better judge of the rest of King James's familiar letters to the Duke of Buckingham, by the following short one, which runs thus verbatim, and is without date:

"My only sweet and dear child,

"Blessing, blessing, blessing on thy heart's roots, and all thine, this Thursday morning. Here is great store of game, as they say, partridges and stoncorlears: I know who shall get their part of them; and here is the finest company of young hounds that ever was seen. God bless the sweet master of my harriers, that made them to be so well kept all summer; I mean Tom Badger. I assure myself thou wilt punctually observe the dyet and journey I set thee down in my first letter from Theobald's. God bless thee, and my sweet Kate, and Mall, to the comfort of thy dear dad, JAMES R."

P. S. "Let my last compliment settle to thy heart, till we have a sweet and comfortable meeting, which God send, and give thee grace to bid the drogues adieu this day."

James gave Buckingham the name of Steiny, because he thought him so handsome, it being the diminutive of St. Stephen, who is always painted with a glory about his face.

ANTI-SOCIAL SYSTEM OF ENGLAND.

The causes of misery in England may be traced to the actual decrease, or very slight increase of, houses in the farming counties, while the population has been DOUBLED, or more than doubled. He who destroys a farm-house sends a family to the workhouse—yet who cares? The following were the number of houses in the undernamed counties in 1690 and 1811:

	1690.	1811.
Cambridgeshire	18,629	17,232
Huntingdon	8,713	7,566
Norfolk	56,579	51,766
Rutland	3,661	3,325
Suffolk	47,537	37,227

While in Essex, Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire, and many other agricultural counties, the total of the houses has not, in the same 120 years, been increased above one-twentieth. Surely these facts, and the distresses of the country, which may be traced *seriatim* to the consolidation of farms, merit the earliest attention of the Legislature, and the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry.

CONQUERORS

CONQUERORS AND REFORMERS.

Conquerors and reformers of the world belong to one and the same class; both are inclined to acts of violence. Pride, and the love of dominion, are, in them, alike unbridled; and both bring, if they are not speedily repressed, equal destruction on mankind.

GAY'S CHAIR.

Many of the most respectable inhabitants of Barnstaple and its vicinity remember having often seen Gay's chair, several years ago, while it was in the possession of Gay's immediate descendants, who always spoke of it as having been the property of the poet, and which, as his favourite easy chair, he highly valued.

Its identity cannot be well mistaken, from the peculiarity of its shape, its antique appearance, and curious construction; forming, with its conveniently-attached apparatus for writing and reading, in every respect, a complete student's chair.



About twelve years since it was sold, amongst some of the effects of the late Mrs. Williams, niece of the Rev. Joseph Baller, and who, by a previous marriage, had been the wife of the Rev. Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, near Barnstaple. Both families (the Fortescues and the Ballers) were by marriage nearly related to Gay, whose property was, at his decease, equally divided between his sisters, Katherine Baller and Joanna Fortescue.

Since the period of Mrs. Williams's death, the chair came into the hands of the late Mr. Clarke, of High-street, Barnstaple, and was sold, with the rest of his household furniture, by public auction. Mr. Lee, manager of the theatre at Barnstaple, happening to be then in Devonshire, heard of the above circumstance; and, anxious to ascertain the particulars, applied to the auctioneer,

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who informed him that the chair had been sold to a person of the name of Symonds, to whom Mr. Lee immediately went, saw the chair, and afterwards purchased it: orders were given that it should be sent to Mr. Crook, a cabinet-maker, of Barnstaple, to be repaired.

The following extract from Mr. Crook's letter, to a gentleman who made enquiries on the subject, will, it is presumed, be satisfactory:

"The chair was bought at an auction by Mr. Symonds, of this town, from whose house it came to mine. I was desired to repair it; and, on taking out the drawer in front, which was somewhat broken, I found, at the back part of the chair, a concealed drawer, ingeniously fastened with a small wooden bolt. Those who have lately had possession of the chair never knew of this concealed drawer: it was full of manuscript papers, some of which appeared to have slipped over,—as I found them stuck in the bottom or seat of the chair. A respectable tradesman of this town was present when I made the discovery. The owner of the chair was immediately sent for, and the whole of the papers safely delivered into his hands.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,

"RICHARD CROOK,

"Cabinet-maker, Barnstaple."

"March 21, 1819."

That the chair originally belonged to Gay there is not the least doubt: the fact is admitted by all the best-informed persons in the neighbourhood who have paid any attention to the subject. Dr. Wavell, the Rev. Wm. Spurway, and others, recollect having seen it several years ago, and believe it to have been the poet's property.

Dr. Coppleston, provost of Oriel College, Oxford, (whose mother was a Gay, and nearly related to our author,) is not totally unacquainted with some circumstances respecting the chair, having been informed on the subject by his friend, N. V. Lee, esq. of Ilfracombe, who very well remembers, that, when a boy, it was pointed out to him by Gay's relatives at Barnstaple.

Under the arms of the chair are drawers, with the necessary implements for writing: each drawer turns on a pivot, and has attached to it a brass candlestick. The wooden leaf for reading or writing upon, may be raised or depressed, or entirely let down, at the student's pleasure.

Under the seat is a drawer for books or paper, and behind it is the concealed drawer in which were found the manuscripts:

manuscripts: it is curiously fastened by a small bolt, not perceivable till the larger drawer is removed.

The chair is made of very fine-grained dark-coloured mahogany; the seat, back, and arms, stuffed, and covered with brown leather, ornamented with brass nails: the whole, considering its anti-

quity, in pretty good repair, and (as may be seen from the Engraving) is admirably constructed for meditative ease and literary application. The pieces found in it, with other fugitive poetry, have been collected by Mr. Lee, and will speedily be published under the title of "Gay's Chair."

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

VICTORIES, Conquests, Reverses, and Disasters, of the French, from 1792 to 1815, has been published, by a society of military and literary men.—It has often been matter of surprise, that the French cannot boast of a single historian worthy of the name. The history of France is even yet to be written, though no nation can vie with them in the collection of materials for history; "*memoires pour servir*" appear on all sides, yet none can be found properly to digest them, and embody them into a history. The French, in general, want that cool discrimination, that sober judgment, which prefers an analytical search after truth, to the desire of displaying their own talents for composition; and most of their histories present rather a series of isolated facts, often contradictory, than a chain of reasoning, demonstrating cause and effect, though it is this only which is really useful to posterity. There is, however, in their manners, an obstacle to their excelling as historians. Intrigue is so universal in all ranks of society, that they suspect it everywhere, and seek for it everywhere. Such a system destroys the very elements of historical science. The work now under notice is not exempt from this stain: national pride leads the authors to overrate themselves and underrate their enemies; and the battle of the Nile is frittered away to nothing. Nelson gained no victory, and his dispatches were full of falsehoods. Nelson did not gain the battle, though the *ifs* and *buts* made them lose it. With the exception of this class of faults, the work is invaluable: it is compiled from authentic documents, furnished by the marshals and generals themselves, and presents a vast fund of most precious materials for the history of the military campaigns of the greatest captain of the age; and we recommend it to the perusal of general readers, as well as to military men.

We ought not to pass without notice a work recently published at Paris, entitled *Ceremonies Usitées en Japan*, &c. by the late M. TITSINGH. It has intrinsic merit, from the information which it contains; and, being translated from the Japanese, the resemblance and imitations which it studiously copies from such archetypes, with facts, &c. respecting their manners and customs, cannot be read without affording agreeable entertainment.

It appears that M. Titsingh resided fourteen years in Japan, as superintendent of the Dutch factory. An alluring sentiment of public spirit appears to have stimulated his views and enquiries, in describing scenes so truly picturesque and interesting. His book is not of that description which humours the imagination, but leaves the understanding to starve. It has been obviously written with a view to collect and illustrate a fund of materials connected with the political, civil, and geographical, history of the country. The drawings, as well as the descriptions, are admirable.

The list of the different manuscripts of which this valuable and unique collection consists, placed at the head of the volume, is extremely curious. Besides Japanese books and manuscripts, we find a great number of drawings, engravings, charts, rolls, designs, coins, &c. that strike the mind with admiration, and form a real museum. After this assertion, it is necessary to add, that the authenticity of the materials cannot be called in question. M. Charpentier Cossigny, who happened to be at Chinsurah while M. Titsingh was governor, saw his collection, and makes mention of it in his Voyage to Bengal.

In the long nomenclature of charts and plans, much new matter is furnished; and the whole map of the three Japanese islands is so improved, as to contain double the names of any map known to us. It likewise adds to the knowledge

ledge before received of the different coasts: there is also a plan of the city of Nangazaki and its environs, by one of the emperor's engineers. According to this, Nangazaki, situated in the first of the three islands, on a river of the same name, is very large and irregularly built; in front of it, lies the little island appropriated to the Dutch, and called their prison. There is also a coloured drawing of a volcanic mountain, a recent eruption of which proved fatal to three hundred thousand persons.

The work here alluded to, is entitled *Kesi-fouhoro*, and treats of the marriage ceremonial, as prevailing exclusively among the classes of farmers, tradesmen or artisans, and merchants; but, in giving a latitude to this department, there is enough to stimulate curiosity, and to give a compendium of Japanese manners, at once new and curious.

The second part contains an account of funerals, from a Chinese work, entitled *The Funeral Ceremonies* explained, for the information of youth. This occupies sixteen chapters; and the ceremonies are as minute and numerous as those of the marriages.

The French journals complain that the British Nautical Almanack, once in such repute for its accuracy, no longer contains a just exhibition of its objects. The writers seem to be in earnest; and their opinions appear to be delivered with a strong conviction, that, when the astronomer-royal had three thousand francs for income, his great concern was to set forth every thing that could simply but faithfully illustrate the truths of astronomy, and produce a perfect work; but now that the salary is 30,000, minor advantages are derided, and we must no longer judge by the severe rules of mathematicians. The Almanacks for 1819 and 1820, are stated to be disgraced by three pages of faults, either of calculation or printing. We do not mean to dwell on this charge, but shall quote a passage in accordance with it. "Queen Caroline, going one day to inspect the observatory at Greenwich, expressed herself perfectly satisfied with what she had seen, and signified to the astronomer, Dr. Halley, that she was desirous of augmenting his salary. The great man replied, that such an increase would not answer expectation; he knew, he said, and experience would prove it true, (such is the very curious condition of human nature,)

that an augmentation would form a new object for scramblers, whose cupidity and incapacity would deteriorate the importance of the institution." It is added, Halley had only a hundred a-year, and his paternal inheritance was not considerable. The following insinuates more than it expresses. "Are there many in our days that would incline to an equally resolute conclusion?"

If all this be just, it will be no palpable consolation that the French *Connaissance des Temps*, under a still less degree of vigilant inspection, contains errors still more considerable. A Parisian editor, with full confidence, thus denounces its operations. "Now that the *Connaissance des Temps* is so chargeable to government, it is no longer a dépôt for accumulating a treasury of undisputed facts. What are we to think of a Nautical Almanack that assigns thirty-one days to the month of September? that predicts eclipses of the moon at the new moon? that makes the moon pass above a place beneath the sun? Woe to that vessel, or it may be a fleet, that shall sail by this Almanack for 1814 and 1815, from the 21st of March to the end of the month; and from the 24th to the 31st of September! Perdition must seize that ship that shall take its course from a latitude observed on the 10th of August, 1814. The *Connaissance de Temps* for 1820 reports only four occultations of stars; the *Ephemerides* of Berlin give sixteen; those of Florence, a hundred and thirty-one. We cannot find fault with M. Flaugergues, for seeing things through the same spectacles, when he asserts, that the *Connaissance des Temps* is become indifferent and uninteresting, as to novelties."

Nepveu, bookseller, of Paris, has just published the two first volumes of a work, entitled the *Maritime World*, or a Geographical and Historical Description of the Oriental Archipelago of Polynesia and Australasia; containing a description of all the islands in that part of the Great Ocean, and of the Continent of New Holland, including notices of the different inhabitants, of their religious creeds, governments, agriculture, and arts; the whole illustrative of their commercial and local industry, describing their general character, customs, manners, and costume, with vocabularies of their different dialects, arranged in the way of comparison, by C. A.

WALCKENDER, Member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. This very valuable publication will form 6 vol. 8vo. The two already published comprise accounts of Sumatra, Banka, Padjos, Java, Balli, Sambava, and Timor: they are embellished with a chart and thirty-seven engravings, price sixteen francs, and twenty-six ditto with the coloured plates. The work has been likewise published in 18mo, and will take up twelve volumes, four of which are now on sale.

A descriptive Account of the Kingdom of Corea, including Notices of the Isle of Lioutzou, and the Kingdom of And-Chan, has been lately published, from a Russian manuscript; the whole considered as a portion of Chinese Geography. The following is a brief analysis. In the vernacular dialect, the kingdom of Corea is called Tousaen, with an additional name also of Gouli; it has the Oriental Sea to the east, China to the west, Mantchourie, or the ancient Mantchour, to the north, and the gulph of the Peninsula of Corea to the south.

The capital, Dsinssi, is distant from Pekin 1,750 Russian versts, or about 250 geographical miles. The country, in its whole extent from east to west, comprises about 150 geographical miles, and near 300 miles from north to south. It is divided into eight governments.

Dsinssi has a jurisdiction of sixteen cities; Dsaenn of twenty-six; Kouannmei of nineteen; Tsouann-to of thirty-three; Tsinn-chann of twenty-nine; Depoun-tsinn of twenty; Sann-dsinn of sixteen; and Pinnann of forty-two.

The right of the Corean monarch to his crown requires to be annually confirmed, by a sort of licence from the court of Pekin. Every year the king pays a tribute, consisting of gold, but in small quantity, of valuable pearls, of silk stuffs, of gum lacca, of paper, linen,

drugs, marine plants, and several sorts of unguents. As the inhabitants of the Peninsula are descended from the Chinese, they have a striking analogy, in point of national character, intelligence, and modes of writing, with their ancestors. The country is not considered as very fertile; the inhabitants principally subsist by means of their commercial relations with China, and with the adjacent islands, and Japan. They are of a middling stature, of a very effeminate cast, and evince an avaricious temper in their dealings.

The Isles of Lutzou, or Liou-tzou, lie to the south of Corea, in the Eastern Ocean. A number of students repair from these islands to Pekin, to finish their studies in the university there.

The kingdom of Ant-chann, or Annam, the capital of which is Doun-dsinn, received from the Jesuits the name of Tonquin. It was formerly situated within the limits of the Chinese empire, on the shores of the Southern Ocean, and borders on the Chinese governments of Lou-nann and Gouann, otherwise Quang-si. There are two principal cities, and twelve governments.

Under the reign of the Emperor Kien-Long, a terrible insurrection took place, in which the king was driven from his dominions, and obliged to take refuge at the court of Pekin, there to implore protection and military aid. The chief of the mutineers, named Ghin-Long, was respected both as a general and politician; he conquered, or rather emancipated, the country, defeating all the forces that the Chinese sent to reduce him; and he may be considered the real founder of a new empire, the empire of Anam. The whole country is now altogether released from every kind of subjection to, or dependence on, China. When the deposed king sent back his suite from Pekin, they were all slain, on their entrance into their native territory.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A MOTHER TO HER INFANT.

DEAR, lovely babe, equal by birth to all!
 Whilst thus thou drain'st my breast,
 my blood runs chill;
 I ask, if thou some future day must fall,
 And despots send thee to be kill'd, or kill?
 For thousands daily drop, who each, like thee,
 Once claim'd a mother's ever anxious love,

Hung on her bosom, sported on her knee,
 And valued these a thousand things above.
 Tormenting thought: oh! ere thou grow'st
 mature,
 May all wars cease, or tyrants,—if there
 be,—
 Fight their own battles, and each man secure,
 By equal rights and equal laws be free.

So may no mother's care be thrown away,
Or one hurl millions from the face of day.

Stokesley.

J. C.

SONNET.

The First of May, 1817.

BY THE MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH.

[The following is the extemporary production of the Margravine of Anspach; it was composed in the garden of Madam Pio, at Rome, on the 1st of May, 1817. The sonnet is in her own hand-writing, and justly merits a place in your valuable Magazine, which is as eagerly read on the banks of the Tiber, as on the banks of the Thames.—R. WATSON.]

COLIN met Sylvia on the green,
Once on the charming first of May;
And shepherds ne'er tell false, I ween,—
Yet, 'twas by chance, the shepherds say.

Colin he bow'd and blush'd, then said,
"Will you, sweet maid, this first of May,
Begin the dance by Colin led,
To make this quite his holiday?"

Sylvia replied, "I ne'er from home
Yet ventur'd, till this first of May;
Say, is it fit for maids to roam,
And make a shepherd's holiday?"

"It is most fit (replied the youth)
That Sylvia should, this first of May,
By me be taught, that love and truth
Can make of life an holiday."

A BALLAD,

Entitled "Rare Doings at Roxburghe-hall, or the Tilting Scene between Earl Spira and Lord Blandish."*

LONG prosper James our noble king,
Our lives and safeties all;
A woeful tilting once there did
In Roxburghe-house befall.

To win black-letter'd musty lore,
Earl Spira took his way;
And many a bibliomane may rue
The biddings of that day.

The Baron of W—m—n did
A vow to Plutus make,
His pleasure in Valdarfer's† tome
On future days to take:

The chiefest books in Roxburghe-hall
To buy and bear away.
These tidings to Earl Spira came,
At Alprop, where he lay.

Who sent the Baron present word
He would prevent his sport;
The valiant peer not fearing this,
Did to the hall resort,

With fifteen score of hounds so bold,
All chosen dogs‡ of might;

* Roxburghe-hall, imitated and modernized from an unique black-letter tract, supposed to be written by Sir Robert Ker, gentleman of the bed-chamber to James I.—Vid. W. W.'s address, prefixed to the "Repertorium Bibliographicum."

† The celebrated "Boccaccio," printed by Valdarfer.

‡ These dogs are of the true sagacious black-lettered breed described by Dame Juliana: there is a

Who knew full well, in time of need,
To aim their barkings right.

The hungry greyhounds loudly growl,
Whene'er the game came on;
On Monday they began to hunt,
Just as the clock struck one.

The Baron hastened to the field,
Well girt in front and rear;
Quoth he, "Earl Spira promised
This day to meet me here."

The Earl now entered as he spoke,
Even like the Baron bold
The foremost of the company,
His pockets lin'd with gold.

"Shew me, (said he,) whose dogs you be,
That bark so loudly here;
For I'm resolv'd your mouths to stop,
I've neither dread nor fear."

The man that first did answer make,
Was noble Blandish he;
Who said, "We list not to declare,
Nor shew whose dogs we be."

"But we will freely spend our cash,
The rarest books to buy;"
Then Spira swore a solemn oath,
Enrag'd at this reply:

"Ere thus I will outbidden be,
One of us too shall fly;
I know thee well, a peer thou art,
Lord Blandish,—so am I."

"Yet pity it were our trusty dogs,
Of whom we stand in need,
For they have yet no evil done,
Thus uselessly should bleed."

"Let thou and I the battle try,
And set the brutes aside:"—
"Accurst be he," Lord Blandish said,
"By whom this is denied."

Up leap'd a brisk and gallant dog,
Brag-deeptone* was his name;
Who said, "I would not have it told,
To my eternal shame,"

"That ere our noble chairman fought,
And 'Vice' stood looking on;
While I have power of teeth and nails,
I'll gore them to the bone."

The Baron's huntsmen blew their horns,
Loud blasts of deadly sounds;
With curling tails, and ears erect,
Approach'd th' intrepid hounds.

The Earl's stout leaders now advance,
In shining collars dight;
Onward they press with raging force,
All eager for the fight.

The crowds pour in on every side,
To view the coming storm;
And many a gallant Lilliput
Stood gasping on the form.

See Hart-o'-Greece,† with desp'rate thrust,
Stout Dygore disarm: "Launcelots"

mongrel untrainable sort, denominated sad dogs, Moorfields barkers, &c.

* Deep-tone—*Saxonice*,—Deep-din; an excellent full-mouthed dog, sonorous and sagacious.

† Hart-o'-Greece, a long-legged and remarkably swift dog; named after the celebrated Westmoreland stag mentioned by Camden.

"Launcelots" and "Tristrams" crouch beneath

The vigour of his arm.

With rav'nous maw full twenty knights,
Caparison'd in steel,
Like the great Boa, darting forth,
He gorges at a meal.

By way of coolers now he takes,

The "Belman,"* and the "Glutton;"

The "Night Crowe Bird that breedeth
brawles,"

And "stealer of rank mutton."†

These in a trice at once glide down
Like syllabub or jelly:

Hart now retir'd, with eyes half-clos'd,
Sat spinning his Ramelli.‡

Yawning he calls—"Nic Froth" appears,
With cheering cup of best—

The foam puff'd off, he gulp'd amain,
And sank to drowsy rest.

Brag straining now with all his might,

"Tom Hickathrift" attacks,

"Honesta fraus" and "Coz'ners false,"
With Mengrelle he goes snacks.

For "Gosson's Schoole"§ the contest lay,

'Twixt Tryndle-tayle and Wappe;

Brag twisting in drove Tryndle out,
And dealt his foes a rap.

"Westward for smelts," "Dame Haggey
Horn,"

"Tom Ladle," "Seria Jocis,"

Were fought for desp'rately, as if

Pro aris et pro focis.

Tim Clawback seiz'd old "Mother Hag,"

Clem Clank, the "Turvey-tinkers;"

With Lurcher|| sly, the "Merry Dame,"¶
March'd off without her blinkers.**

The battle's rage on every side

Embrued the gory plain;

Spanker and Mengrelle, valiant dogs,
Lay number'd with the slain.

At last these noble champions met,

Both maniacs in good plight,

With lion-strength their blows laid on,
And made a cruel fight.

The golden prize expos'd to view,

Their fierce desires provoke;

And massive blades of temper'd steel,
Brought blood at every stroke.

* "Belman's Treasury," and "Glutton's Feaver,"
—*uniques*.

† The History of Hendrik Durck Stecken, the
noted sentimental sheep-stealer; translated from
the Base Almayne-tongue.

‡ Ramelli is a bibliomaniacal toy like a water-
wheel; on the ledges books are fixed, which, on
turning round, delight the eye of the spinner to ad-
miration: it is named from the inventor, the cele-
brated machinist, and a view of it, with a biblioma-
niac "at work," may be seen in his book "Le Di-
verse Machine," fol. 1588.

§ "Go-son's Schoole of Abuse."

|| Lurcher, "less and shorter than the greyhound,
of sullen aspect, dark and cunning in its habits."

¶ The Wyddow Edyth, a dame of merrie memory.

** Blinkers, worn by ladies of character at the court
of Charles II.

"Yield thee, Lord Blandish," Spira said,

"By Guttenberg I swear,

I will to thee a nymph resign,

Than 'Gelders' maid'* more fair.

"Dear 'Dinah Daftly' shall be thine;

Of thee I will report,

No man so gallant e'er was seen

In city, camp, or court."

"No, Spira," quoth Lord Blandish then,

"Thy proffer I despise;

I will not yield to any man

The Lampolecchio† prize."

With that he rais'd his faulchion high,

And made so fierce a thrust,

That would have thrown a weaker knight
E'en prostrate in the dust.

Iulus now with speed advanc'd,

To aid his ruffled sire;

A stouter weapon ne'er was borne

By knight or trusty squire:

Hurling it, struck the Baron's helm,

Who, startling at the sound,

Call'd his laps'd courage quickly back,

And boldly stood his ground.

With sturdy arm he bent his bow,

"Made of a trusty tree;"

"An arrow of a cloth-yard long"

Straight at the Earl did flee:

Which glancing swiftly on the flank,

His side-long pockets rent;

In streams pactolian flowing down,

His ammunition went.

With heavy heart, his prowess gone,

And put upon his trumps;

"Craven!" he cried, with fault'ring voice,

As one in doleful dumps.

Then leaving strife, the peers embrace,

And vow eternal peace;

Grant that henceforth contention dire,

'Twixt bibliomanes may cease.

IMPROMPTU,

On receiving a Letter from Lady Viscount-
ess Gage, sealed with Cupid riding on an
Ass, with this Motto,—*"These are my
subjects."*

BY CLIO RICKMAN.

"THESE are my subjects!"—envied class;

Then ever write me down an ass,

And let me ever, ever be,

An ass to some bewitching she.

Oh! if to love a soul like thine,

Where all sublimer graces shine:

Lodg'd in a body, where as well

All fascinating graces dwell.

If, to adore intrinsic worth,

An angel lent awhile to earth;—

To feel Love's ardours fire the soul,

And live but in its soft controul:—

If this it is an ass to be,

Ye gods, the boon extend to me.

* Gelders' maid. "A doleful discourse of a Dutche
dame dreadfully distraughte of hir wittes."

† Lampolecchio.—The Tale of the Nuns and the
Lampolecchio Gardener is piquantly related in the
Valdarfer edition.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To D. GORDON, of Edinburgh, for
Moveable Gas-Lights.

THE gas, by this invention, is condensed as air is in an air-gun, to the strength of thirty atmospheres. The vessel which contains it, is either made globular or cylindrical, with globular ends, and is of copper. For ordinary purposes it holds about three quarts, which will afford one good light for the evening.

The main difficulty, however, is to prevent gas condensed to such a degree from issuing out too quickly; for an aperture equal to the size of the smallest needle, would let the whole escape in a few minutes.* The mode of effecting this is very ingenious: it being impracticable to make any hole small enough, it is made to escape between a leather valve and metal plate, so that it issues as air would do through a crack in the vessel. The mode of increasing the width of that crevice, as the fluid becomes less dense, is by a screw, but difficult to describe without a drawing. It is however accomplished; and the gas so issuing is received in a small tube like that used in the fixed apparatus, and issues through an aperture of the same size as those now in use.

Another difficulty to be overcome, is the filling the vessel. To force in the gas into each vessel separately, as the air is forced into the reservoir of an air-gun, would be attended with much inconvenience and expence. Not only is this sort of air-pump expensive, but it requires a degree of care to use it, and to keep it in repair, that could not be expected from common servants. To obviate this inconvenience, Mr. Gordon condenses the air in a large vessel of cast iron or copper, from whence it is drawn off into the small reservoir belonging to the individual lamp.

Practice, no doubt, is necessary to make all this quite easy; but there does not seem to be any difficulty except those that we have mentioned, which have been overcome.

* When gas escapes rapidly, it does not ignite, as it does not mix with the common air till at a distance from the orifice whence it issued, so that, even if it did not soon empty the vessel, it then would not answer the purpose.

To ZACHARIAH BARRATT, of Windmill-street, Tottenham Court Road, for an
Invention for curing, cleansing, sweeping, and ventilating, Chimneys; and, when Chimneys are on fire, for extinguishing them.

Mr. Barratt makes a tube of sheet iron, tin, or copper, square at one end, to fit chimneys of different sizes with a flanche of about two inches, more or less, to build on the chimney; the other end of the tube to be round, about ten inches diameter, more or less. The tube may be about twenty inches high, more or less; to which tube he rivets about seven standards, more or less, about seven inches high, made of iron or copper wire, set off about half an inch. On the top of the standards he rivets another tube of iron, tin, or copper, about eleven inches diameter and about twelve inches high, the distance between the two tubes being the space intended for the escape of smoke. In this tube, about six inches high, he rivets three pieces or stubs of iron, for a circular plate of iron, tin, or copper, to lay on; in which plate he cuts an oblong square hole, over which he rivets or screws a frame and pulley for a cord or chain to work or act upon, in the operation of sweeping the chimney; at the top of the upper tube he fits a cover, with rim to take off. In the centre of the cover he cuts out a hole, about two inches and a half in diameter, for oil-box to pass through, about two inches above the surface of the cover; on the under side of the cover he fixes or rivets a supporter, to project down about two inches, more or less, with a hole in centre, to admit a screw from the bottom of the oil-box to pass through, with a screw-nut under the supporter, to screw the oil-box tight to the supporter. In cases where chimneys do not smoke, he does not attach the curtain or external tube, nor the oil-box, in the cover of the inner upper tube. For the curtain or external tube for curing smoky chimneys, he makes a tube of iron, copper, or tin, about fourteen inches diameter, and about twenty-three inches high, more or less, on the top of which he folds on a cover; in the centre of the cover he rivets a strong piece of iron, with a hole in the centre of both plate and cover, for spindle to pass through up to the collar, which collar is to support this

tube or curtain; on the top of the cover he puts a piece of loose iron or copper, cast or wrought, about five inches diameter, and raised up to the centre about one inch, being the segment of a sphere, with a hole in the centre the size of spindle, for the screw-part of spindle to pass through. He then attaches a nut of copper or iron to the spindle, to screw down curtain or tube; in the bottom of tube or curtain he folds a wire inside, to strengthen the same; on the top of the cover of curtain or tube, he rivets a piece of iron, tin, or copper, plain or ornamented, about ten inches by nine, more or less, to project beyond the tube or curtain about five inches, more or less, to act as a vane. He cuts two apertures in front of the tube or curtain about ten inches wide and seven inches high, more or less; he leaves a part or portion, about three inches wide, to strengthen the tube or curtain between the apertures, which apertures are for the escape of the smoke from the inner tubes. The oil-box may be made of wrought or cast metal, about four inches long, and two inches and a half in diameter. The bolt which fastens the oil-box to supporters he makes with a square head, capped with steel and tempered, about an inch square and three-eighths of an inch thick, with a centre for the spindle to work on; the shank of which bolt goes through the bottom of the oil-box with a leather collar and white-lead to prevent leakage; the spindle he makes about three inches and a half long, the centre capped with steel and tempered, under a collar projecting about five-eighths of an inch, which collar is to support the external tube or curtain; above the collar he continues the spindle about two inches, which should be screwed down to the collar with a copper or iron nut, to secure the external tube or curtain from lifting off. In the inside of the oil-box he leaves projecting cheeks or grooves sides and bottom, to support a piece of brass, with a hole through the centre, for the spindle to work or act in the same. He then drills one hole through each side of the oil-box into the brass, into which he puts a piece of iron or copper wire, to fit tight. He also drills a hole in the spindle directly under the brass, in which he puts a key of wire, which prevents the spindle or brass lifting out of the oil-box; on the top of the oil-box he puts a cover of leather, to prevent soot or dirt getting to the oil; on the top surface of the brush he contrived a plate of iron or copper, which he raises to the centre about one inch, being the seg-

ment of a sphere, to prevent lodgment of water or damp. In this plate he makes two holes, to correspond with pulley in upper part of upper tube, one hole in the centre, and another hole about one inch and three-quarters distance from the centre hole, which holes should be according to the size of the cord or chain that may be used in the operation of sweeping. The plate is to lay in the upper tube above the brush, and, as the brush is drawn down into the chimney, the plate follows on top of the brush until the brush enters the bottom tube; then the plate remains on the top of the bottom tube, and partially closes the vent, which, in cases of chimneys taking fire, will, with this, and the advantage of working the brush down the chimney, effectually extinguish and bring the soot down. The plate will likewise shut up the top of bottom tube, that, when there is no fire in the grate, or the flue not in use, it will prevent condensed air or damp from entering the flue. When the brush is worked up, the plate ascends into upper tube on the top of brush. He sometimes fixes three or four pieces of wire into the upper tube, and to outside of the bottom-tube, for the steadying of the condensing-plate in descending and ascending. In this plate he makes corresponding holes, for the wire to pass through. He makes a stock for brush, of wood, about four inches and a half diameter, and about the same in height, with the edges rounded off, leaving a surface of about three inches diameter on top and bottom. He reduces the middle part of the stock to about three inches in diameter, and about one inch and a half in height, leaving the top and bottom of the stock projecting about one inch and a quarter, the edges of the projections rounded off, into which he cuts seven grooves, more or less: into these grooves he fixes rollers or pulleys, with iron or copper-wire, made secure in grooves, sunk in the projecting edges of the stock. The rollers or pulleys are intended to ease the action of the brush in passing the angles in the chimney, likewise to prevent the stock of the brush breaking, or rubbing off the plaster or parging. In the middle part of the stock he makes about twenty-four holes, more or less, with a centre or nose-bit, in which he fixes whalebone or bristles, with pitch and rosin, or copper-wire; the whalebone to be of sufficient length to sweep the angles of common chimneys, say about seven or eight inches long, but which

which may be lengthened to any sized flue. In the centre of the stock he makes a hole, for wire of iron or copper to pass through, with an eye or bow at each end, to attach the cord or chain to; which cord or chain acts upon the pulley in the upper part of the upper tube, for the purpose of working the brush down and up the chimney.

The operation of sweeping or shutting up the flue can be performed by hand or windlass, with cord or chain, or partly cord and partly chain. If performed by hand, he makes a chimney-board or frame, in the upper part of which he cuts two circular holes of about six inches diameter, to which he attaches two sleeves of leather or cloth, with gloves for the operator's hands while working the brush down and up the chimney, by which means the soot is prevented entering the room. If performed by windlass, he attaches an iron frame to the back of the chimney-board, to support a spindle, on the end of which is fixed a vertical pinion-wheel with cheeks; which frame must be varied according to the construction of the chimney or fire-place.

To fix the brush, when a machine is first put up, the cord or chain which works the brush down and up the chimney, must be put over the pulley in the upper tube; then through the holes in the condensing-plate; then pass through the weight that is to prevent the cord or chain coiling or twisting in descending to the fire-place; then fasten the cord or

chain, one end to the eye or bow at the top of the brush, the other end to the eye or bow at the bottom of the brush; the cord or chain thus becomes endless with the hollow weight suspended in the fire-place, which may be hung upon a hook when out of action, in the jambs, or most convenient part of the fire-place.

[For illustrative plates, we refer our readers to Mr. Wyatt's useful Repertory; No. 202.]

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

S. THOMSON, of Rotherhithe, cork manufacturer, in consequence of a communication made to her by her late husband A. Thomson, deceased; and also by her late son A. Thomson, deceased; for an invention of a machine for cutting corks.—May 15.

J. HOLLINGRAKE, of Manchester; for making a manufacture for applying a method of casting metallic substances in various forms, with improved closeness.—May 15.

T. COOPER, of Weston-by-Weedon; for improvements on machines or ploughs for the purpose of underdraining land.—May 18.

E. WALL, of Minchinhampton; for improvements on stage-coaches, &c.—May 18.

G. ATKINS, of Hornsey-road; for his instrument for ascertaining the variation of the compass.—May 18.

W. RUTT, of Shacklewell, printer and stereotype-founder; for certain improvements in printing machines.—May 24.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"O, bright in every grace of Youth!" A Ballad; by Wm. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1s. 6d.

THIS ballad, the poetry of which is a translation from the Irish of Ryan, by Miss Brooke, and to the melody of which an accompaniment for the harp, or piano-forte, is subjoined, bears evident marks of the well-known abilities of its composer. With the affecting pathos which prevails in the expression, Mr. Horsley has blended a novelty of manner, that is pleasingly interesting; and the appropriate simplicity of the subject demands our commendation.

"Tally Ho!" Ou la Chasse au Renard; Rondo pour le Piano-forte; par F. Kalkbrenner. 4s.

We find in "Tally Ho!" a vigour and animation of idea, that will scarcely fail to recommend it to the lovers of lively MONTHLY MAG. No. 331.

and intelligible piano-forte composition. The principle and characteristic portion of the subject-matter is happily and variously relieved; yet the main and proper bearing of the style is everywhere so well preserved, as to keep in view the professed object of the piece. In the movement intended to paint the circumstances, and excite the sensations, of the chase, the picture is constantly before us, and our feelings are kept awake. In such a composition as the present, this ought to be the master's ruling aim. With Mr. Kalkbrenner it has been so; and we congratulate his judgment.

Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute; by F. Ries. 5s.

With this production the ingenious composer has evidently taken considerable pains. The subjects are well conceived

celved, and the general matter exhibits diversity and spirit. The *andantino* with which the piece opens, is elegant and tender in its style; the following *allegretto scherzando* sprightly and whimsical; and the concluding bagpipe rondo engaging in its theme, and judicious in its general conduct. Rigid criticism might perhaps, however, point out a few false constructions, and some unsanctioned transitions of harmony; but, in a future edition, Mr. Ries's judgment will too certainly, and too easily, correct those in the first and second movements; and we are aware of the partial exercise furnished for those in the third, by the restraint of the drone bass.

"*Woman;*" a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp; by Wm. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad (the poetry of which is from the pen of Mr. Holloway) is composed with some degree of animation. If the modesty of truth will not allow us to describe it as a nonpareil, we may, at least, say that its melody is smooth and unaffected; its expression, as far as it goes, perfectly appropriate; the bass well chosen; and that the accompaniment possesses the merit of a decorous and characteristic simplicity.

The much-admired Air of "*Sweet Gratitude,*" adapted as a Glee for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; by J. Sanderson. 2s.

Of the harmonization of this air candour will not permit us to speak in the terms of panegyric. In some instances, the natural course of the modulation has palpably been mistaken; and, in others, the chords are not filled in the best possible way. The melody itself deserves all its fair fame. Mr. Sanderson's symphony, if it be his, is highly pleasing; and his accompaniment exhibits an address which it would be unjust not to notice.

"*March, and Rondo à la Polacca;*" for the Piano-forte; by W. Clayton. 2s. 6d.

This publication, the production, we understand, of a young composer, and new candidate for fame, if not of the first order of merit, is by no means unpromising. A few lapses (not prominent or serious) are handsomely compensated by a number of spirited and pleasing passages, among which is the subject of the rondo. In our judgment, this second portion of Mr. Clayton's composition is very superior to his introductory movement, which, in strictness, can scarcely be denominated a march. It is not on the cast of the *motivo* that the general character of a movement depends. If that certain air, or manner, proper to the class to which the music pretends, does not pervade and characterize the main body as well as the subject of the composition, it cannot fairly be said to be one of the family with which it claims alliance. Mr. C.'s first movement is far from being destitute of merit; but it is not a march.

"*Cease your Funning,*" an Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute; by G. Kiallmark. 2s. 6d.

Why Mr. Kiallmark has preferred to change the measure of this interesting old air, from six quavers to four crotchets in a bar, we are at a loss to conceive. It was infinitely more natural and pleasing in its original shape, and that shape would quite as well have suited Mr. K.'s object of giving it with variations. This impropriety excepted, we find nothing to disapprove, and much to commend, in this publication. The subject is well handled, and distributed between the principal and its accompanying instrument with considerable judgment. The style of the piece is that of ease and general accommodation; and we have no doubt, that, to most learners, it will prove a highly acceptable exercise.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 59th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LI. To relieve Persons compounding for their Assessed Taxes from an Annual Assessment, for the Term of Three Years.—July 2.

Whereas, &c. &c. it is expedient to relieve such persons as are willing and desirous of compounding for their assessed taxes from an annual assessment, and all

further or increased charges on articles of the same description, for a term to be limited, on condition of paying certain additional rates on the amount of the last assessment made prior to the passing of this Act; be it therefore enacted, that assessments for the year ending April 5, 1819, shall continue at the same amount for three years.

years. Commissioners empowered to contract. Persons assessed in the last year may compound. Compositions on the house and window duties to be made separately. An additional rate of 1s. for every 20s. on the amount of compositions. Compositions to entitle the persons compounding to open additional windows, and to keep additional articles, free of duty, of the same description as those before charged.

Exemption from the provisions and assessments of assessed Tax Acts; except when chargeable for another dwelling-house, or for articles of a different description.

Persons chargeable upon their own returns for the present year to a greater amount than in the last year's assessment, to compound on the increased amount.

Persons compounding not to be charged for their increased establishment.

Articles of different assessments to be compounded for on the last assessment.

Compositions on dwelling-houses to cease at the end of the year of removal; compositions on other articles to cease by the death, &c. of the party compounding. Compositions to bind the party to the punctual payment of the amount.

Parties removing, and the executors and assigns of persons dying, &c. to be answerable for the compositions to the end of the year.

Persons paying the annual composition in advance to receive a discount.

Assessors of assessed taxes to deliver the prescribed notices to all parties assessed in the last year; together with forms to be used in applications to compound.

Persons desirous to compound to send their applications to the clerks of the commissioners; who are to summon the commissioners to take the applications into consideration.

Surveyors to examine the assessments for the last year on persons applying to compound, and their returns for the present year; and in certain cases may certify their objections to the commissioners.

All assessments to cease on persons compounding.

Cap. LII. *To repeal the several Duties of Customs chargeable in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof.*—July 2.

Cap. LIII. *For granting certain additional Duties of Excise on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff, Pepper, Malt, and British Spirits, and consolidating the same with the former Duties thereon; and for amending certain Laws of Excise relating thereto.*—July 2.

Cap. LIV. *To carry into effect a Convention of Commerce concluded between his Majesty and the United States of America, and a Treaty with the Prince Regent of Portugal.*—July 2.

Cap. LV. *To extend the Provisions of three Acts of the 52d, 53d, and 57th Years of his present Majesty, for allowing British Plantation Sugar and Coffee, and other Articles imported into Bermuda in British Ships, to be exported to America in Foreign Vessels, and to permit Articles, the Produce of America, to be imported into Bermuda in Foreign Ships, to certain other Articles.*—July 2.

Cap. LVI. *To make further Regulations as to the Payment of Navy Prize Orders.*—July 2.

Cap. LVII. *To alter and amend certain Laws of Excise in respect to Salt and Rock Salt.*—July 2.

Cap. LVIII. *For facilitating the Recovery of the Wages of Seamen in the Merchant Service.*—July 2.

Cap. LIX. *To extend the Provisions of an Act made in the 55th Year of his present Majesty, for the Payment of Wages due to deceased Seamen and Marines, to Wages due to Intestate Bastards.*—July 2.

Cap. LX. *To permit the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, for the Time being, to admit Persons into Holy Orders specially for the Colonies.*—July 2.

Cap. LXI. *To enable Counties and Stewartries in Scotland to give Aid to Royal Burghs situated therein, for the Purpose of improving, enlarging, or rebuilding their Gaols; or to improve, enlarge, or rebuild Common Gaols of Counties and Stewartries which are not the Gaols of Royal Burghs.*—July 2.

Cap. LXII. *For the Protection of Banks for Savings in Scotland.*—July 2.

Cap. LXIII. *To explain an Act passed in the 55th Year of his present Majesty, for purchasing an Estate for the Duke of Wellington.*—July 2.

Cap. LXIV. *To facilitate Proceedings against the Warden of the Fleet, in Vacation.*—July 2.

Cap. LXV. *For granting to his Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries.*—July 2.

Cap. LXVI. *To make further Provisions for the Regulation of Cotton Mills and Factories, and for the better Preservation of the Health of young Persons employed therein.*—July 2.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT, by the DUKE of RAGUSA, on a Work of the CHEVALIER DUPIN, entitled a "Journey in England, and Essay on the Progress of the Artillery and Engineers of Great Britain."*

THE Academy has requested Messrs. De Prony, De Rossily, and myself, to give an account of a manuscript, entitled a Journey in England, and Essay on the Progress of the Artillery, &c. by M. Dupin, a naval ordnance-officer; and it is this task that we are about to fulfil. The author of this manuscript undertook his voyage with the best possible means to render it useful: strong recommendations, those talents so necessary to distinguish clearly, and an ardent love for the sciences the success of which has already made him known. M. Dupin was everywhere well received.

It is to the war-department that the traveller has paid particular attention; and the account we are about to give will be freely drawn up, without following too closely the steps of the author.

Military Establishments.

M. Dupin has surveyed with attention the different military establishments in England,—Woolwich, Portsmouth, Chatham, &c. All that concerns the troops, the land and naval ordnance, and fortifications, depend entirely upon one office, which is named the ordnance-department. Woolwich is the most important establishment: there are three workshops of every description for the construction of artillery, a foundry, magazines, barracks, a college; in short, every means for teaching, preparing, preserving, and employing, every thing that relates to the naval and land service. Every article that is made at Woolwich is with grandeur and magnificence. The grounds have been drained at a great expence, quays in granite border the Thames, heaps of sand, that it is incredible to suppose tractable, are contended with and overcome by a steam-engine, the power of which is wonderful. The vessels are brought to the gates of the several magazines through docks constructed with great art. These magazines are remarkable for their great extent and beautiful construction, the constant repair in which they are kept, the canals

which separate them in case of fire, the iron-bridges which unite them together, and the great quantity and well-classed stores which they contain. Governments stores are made at Woolwich: elsewhere they are but depôts. Small arms and powder are in England trading articles, which government purchase as they want them, after having had them proved.

They only make at Woolwich the brass cannons; those in iron are made at the cannon-foundry in Scotland, which is a very large establishment, and all its works have been brought to a singular degree of perfection. Portsmouth and Chatham are, after Woolwich, the principal depôts for artillery; to which is added that of the navy: the same grandeur in the works, the same order, the same care, and as large a quantity of stores, are to be found there.

Fortifications.

Portsmouth and Chatham, which are such important positions, and which contain such extensive military means, are fortified: their strength has been increased since the time of the French camp at Boulogne; and Portsmouth is remarkably defended by its waters, being insulated by moats. At Chatham there is sufficient accomodation in the fortifications to lodge continually bodies of sappers, miners, and pontoon-men.

The fortifications in England have nothing in them remarkable: it is from French books that the English engineers have learnt to construct them: there, as elsewhere, Vauban's principles are followed. The works of Carnot are much esteemed, and they wished to try part of Montalembert's system; but the expenses were such, that even the English finances could not support it. Some ingenious details, but of a secondary consideration, have been taken from the French authors, and put into execution by the English engineers. There are on the coast towers of defence, of a construction more simple than our own.

Machines.

What is most remarkable in the English artillery, are the machines they make use of for its construction. The usual mechanic has made such progress in that country, and the secondary artizans possess so much ingenuity, that the military manufactures ought naturally to receive considerable improvement. In England man is thought much of: their object is to employ only his

* M. Dupin's own abstract of his Travels was published in the third Number of the Journal of Voyages and Travels. His great work is preparing for publication in both countries.

his mind, and leave to beasts of burden the care of producing the necessary force of motion. The steam-engine, hydraulic-press, and several combinations of these two machines, are at present the principal agents of English industry.

The English steam-engines are brought to a high degree of perfection. You see them with astonishment work before you without noise or impediment: they are regular, compact, punctual, and sufficiently powerful to produce the strength of from 200 to 300 horses, and of a rapidity that increases to the extreme, as it is required.

The hydraulic-press of Pascal, improved by Bramah, proved itself to be extremely advantageous in different ways. It was by means of this press that the English reduced their equipments, provisions, and, above all, their forage, to a bulk exceedingly compact, which became easy to transport, and procured that great abundance to the army of Portugal, in the presence of an enemy, who was deprived of every thing. Thus you see, in the middle of the English arsenals, the man to whom Bramah's lever gives the arms of fifty men, present to instruments, animated by the steam-engine, matters which seem to work of themselves. Wood, iron, brass, are acted upon by saws,—planes, knives, wedges, files, and gimblets, which are modelled in a thousand different ways, and at will assume every shape, without effort, without noise, and with incredible velocity.

The Emperor of Russia, in passing through England, bought two presses from Bramah, and thirty steam-engines, not to make an useless decoration in his Museum, but to establish them in his arsenals. Let us observe here, that the steam-engine originated in France, and is at present one of the chief causes of the prosperity of England; that the hydraulic-press was a French invention; that the mechanic Brunell was a Frenchman, and at this very time superintends the principal works that are carried on there. What is there that the genius of the French has not produced? What production is there that the English government has not derived benefit from?

Military Instruction.

A thorough instruction being the first step towards success, the English have for some years past paid redoubled attention to their military education; and, above all, they are determined to have a great number of officers of artillery and engineers, who are not inferior to those

of any nation. In 1806, they established at Woolwich, on a very large scale, a college for the artillery and engineers: they have constructed large buildings, with every necessary appendage, apartments, halls, laboratories, libraries, cabinets of models, &c. Professors have been appointed, who have suitable apartments, where lectures are given. The students are examined, after a twelve-month's preparatory studies, and the candidates admitted remain four years at college, at the expence of government.

The instruction of the pupils is in the mathematics, physic, chemistry, mechanism, fortification, geodesy, topography, &c. &c.—the application of the theory of all these sciences to the practice of the military arts, the different kinds of design, the French language, dancing, fencing, &c.

The English have established for their troops, as well as their officers, schools well organized and properly attended to, where they learn reading, writing, and arithmetic, and a little of geometry and mechanism. The instruction in these latter objects to soldiers is neither illusive nor pedantic, in a country where very excellent elementary manuals, on the usual and profitable parts of all the sciences, have reached even the lower classes of workmen.

The schools for the troops have also their libraries; and the taste for reading is such among the soldiers, that lately, when a corps was setting out for the colonies, they clubbed to buy some books, which government did not fail to increase immediately at their own expence. Generally, in England, they endeavour so much to attach to themselves useful people, that at Woolwich they have built a whole street of neat little houses, each of which serves as a separate barrack for the family of a married artillery-man.

At the school at Chatham, our traveller saw the troops on an extensive plain drawn up for practical exercises: they were occupied in forming entrenchments, and in attacking them; they were exercising in undermining, mining, &c. and the pontoon-train manœuvred, in silence and at command, bridges, which they extended, closed, &c.

The English were far behind us in their military education twenty years ago: since that time they have studied our institutions, our army, our wars, our success, our faults, our books, and our experience. They have copied from us: but the English are imitators who frequently surpass their models.

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The Train of Artillery.

There are in the single dépôt at Woolwich more than 10,000 pieces of cannon, an immense number of mortars, howitzers, carronades, swivels, &c.

The Emperor of Russia was astonished to see such a considerable quantity of ordnance, as for these twenty-five years past they have lavished their arms upon every nation that was willing to fight: they told him that, before the last war, they had 25,000 cannons, and stores in proportion, besides the enormous quantities which had been furnished from other foundries.

The parks of Portsmouth, Chatham, Plymouth, &c. are less worthy of notice than that of Woolwich; though they also contain an immense quantity of artillery.

The stores are put by in the magazines in the most orderly and careful manner: every thing is classed by its kind and size, and is dismounted and packed-up ready for immediate embarkation; so that, even from the middle of the country, England can, in twenty-four hours after they have received the orders, send off an astonishing quantity of military stores.

Enormous quantities of projectiles, exceedingly well made, are seen in the arsenals; some piled in heaps of from 20,000 to 50,000, the others are in wood, loaded, and solidly packed-up.

There are a great number of mortars for the defence of forts, a beautiful train of mountain-artillery, a quantity of forged and cast iron carriages for the coast and the colonies, with fort and coast-carriages, which are naval carriages on a pivot *à la Française*.

Progress and Improvements of the Artillery.

The artillery-department is continually endeavouring to improve; but, notwithstanding several ostentatious promises have been made, it does not appear that anything very destructive or remarkable has been newly-invented.

In 1811 they tried before the Admiralty, as a new invention, combustible balls, which have been known in France some years past.

The English have shells filled with case-shot, which they prize very much. The best judges of a destructive invention, are those against whom they have often been used; and the effect they had upon our troops, proves how necessary it is for us to adopt the use of them.

Among the works which the search

after perfection has caused to be undertaken in England, we distinguish, at Woolwich, the different species of cannon-ball practice commenced by Dr. Hutton. This ball-practice is continued by the chiefs and professors of the arsenals and the head school. A great deal of experience, perseverance, talents, and money, are expended on it. They will teach the artillery of other nations the first elements of ballistics, too little known: it is done with a very exact pendulum of great dimensions and sometimes by means of turning discs, invented by a French officer.

It was with infinite pleasure that M. Dupin found the English occupied in accomplishing attempts that had been made in France, to discover the essential properties of the different woods.

They have made lately in England experiments, which they have well followed up, on the means of lightening the great guns; these experiments have the naval service particularly for their object. Whatever security the English navy can aspire to, those who possess that science do not occupy themselves with less ardour to bring it to perfection.

Generals Congreve and Bloomfield are continually endeavouring to attain this great object: those of the former were spoken of with great *eclat*, as possessing peculiar properties, which those of General Bloomfield did not. Both, however, have been more advantageous for the service for which they were destined than the great guns. General Congreve is the most active promoter of inventions in the English artillery: he pays great attention to the construction of the frames of cannons. He has published a pamphlet on this subject; but what is seen in this work, most strikingly recalls to mind the French authors, particularly Montalembert.

General Congreve has taken out a patent for this, which, without conferring on him the right to pass as its inventor, affords him the exclusive advantage of selling to the ship-owners of his own country frames of cannons that his patent restrains them from making, which would be very easy, after reading the French works on the subject.

It will appear, that the inventions of General Congreve have been often judged (at least publicly) in England, with that prepossession which is so easily established in that country for every thing that promises to add to its national reputation.

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The principal invention of General Congreve, are those rockets which bear his name. It is known that, before they were introduced in England, they were made use of by the Indians who fought against the English army at Seringapatam: they have already been proposed in France; but we have found, that what makes more noise than mischief, cannot be very useful in war.

It is believed in England, (at least it is said, but without any reason,) that these rockets have had great effect, particularly at the battle of Leipsic. The artillery of different Powers have thought seriously of them: it is to be hoped that the French artillery, who have some right to set examples, will not follow this; for, out of a small number of especial cases, these rockets have had no effect; and it is humanity, more than military science, that ought to rejoice, if such arms were not used again.

The English have rockets for the naval and land service of all sizes, for infantry and cavalry, to burn, to throw case-shot, &c.

General Congreve adds to all this his own inventions: new rockets, carrying a parachute, which, at the highest degree of its projection, unfolds, and walks majestically through the air; a bomb, which ought, if the wind is favourable, to descend on some town, and set it on fire; and an artificial ball, which, brilliant as a planet, ought to throw a light on the movements of the enemy. Arrived at this height, we cannot foresee where General Congreve purposes to stop; and, without doubt, his modesty rendered him too reserved, when he was forced to tell one of the Grand Dukes of Russia, that, if the war had continued, he would have placed the English army in such a situation, as to have done without its cannon or its musketry.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

♦♦ *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

COUNT VOLNEY'S *Researches on Ancient History* have at length appeared in an English dress, and are likely to be generally and eagerly read. They are as remarkable for their extensive erudition as for their keenness of argument, and for the conviction on many important points which they leave on the mind. Theologians may profit by their perusal, as well as philosophers; for the author's criticisms, if free, are not coarse, and he never forgets his character as a gentleman and a scholar. The work was translated under his own eye, for he reads and speaks English, by Colonel Corbin; and it is embellished with a fine miniature portrait, and by many maps and large tables.

WALTER SCOTT has acknowledged himself the author of *Harold the Dauntless*, and *the Bridal of Triermain*; two poems, evincing, in the opinion of many critics, as much true poetical talent as any of his other works. We are sorry that he has been so ill-advised as to commit this indiscretion; for, if the poems did not sell without his name, it was telling the world, in language very well understood, that his merits were of as low an order as his adversaries affected

to consider them. These two poems are founded on circumstances, not certainly so interesting as the nationality of his more popular productions, but they abound in as good descriptions, and the verse has quite as much harmony, and the sentiments no less beauty. It would therefore seem, that much of the celebrity of the works of "this eminent person," as the *Edinburgh Review* calls him, has arisen from the national feelings which he addressed, securing by that means the flattered vanity and prejudices of his countrymen; at least, if this has not been the case, how has it happened that the two works before us have been treated by the public with so much indifference? It is however alleged, that no small portion of the fame of this "great poet," is due to the indefatigable exertions of his able publisher; and that those exertions having been carried to their utmost limit in former instances, have failed in these to produce the wonted effect. But this is invidious; for Mr. Scott is certainly a very respectable poet; and we have no doubt, that much of the malicious satisfaction which many enjoy at the evanescent quality of his renown, is owing to their envy of the success

success with which he made hay while the sun was shining. We would therefore caution our readers not to give-in too readily to the opinion which begins to prevail, that Mr. Scott has written himself out; for we can assure them, that both *the Bridal of Triermain*, and *Harold the Dauntless*, are as good things as he has yet written; and that the public, for its own sake and consistency of character, should buy them freely, otherwise it may give "the mighty minstrel" reason to believe that he is not quite so great a genius as many people have supposed, which would be exceedingly mortifying.

The FIRST VOLUME is completed of the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, and a richer exhibition of interesting matter has seldom appeared in the compass of an octavo. It contains five complete works, which can be read nowhere else; and analyses of seven of the chief Voyages and Travels of the half-year. In the form of a half-yearly volume it is admirably adapted to foreign circulation, and likely to constitute one of the most important series of periodical volumes in the language.

The late atrocities at Manchester have led to the re-publication, in a cheap form, of Sir WILLIAM JONES'S *Tract on the Legal Mode of quelling Riots*; to which is added, his speech on parliamentary reform, and his famous dialogue on the same subject. The three tracts merit general perusal at this crisis, and their influence cannot fail to be useful and salutary.

The *Letters of a British Officer from Portugal, Spain, and Belgium*, describing the campaigns of 1811, 12, 13, and 15, are among the most faithful narratives of facts that we have seen; but mere narratives do not suit this age, and we want the spice of morals and philosophy. We read of slaughters with horror, unless it be previously made to appear that they were unavoidable; and unless the war which led to them was beyond all question just and necessary. At best, a soldier by trade is an equivocal character; but, if he happen to be fighting the battles of a war of equivocal justice, then his character is more than equivocal. As to the glory of these wars, we repeat, that, without justice in the origin of a war, there can be no glory in its details. Before the reader peruse these letters, he ought to read with attention the diplomatic correspondence of Lord Whitworth in 1802-7.

Gogmagog Hall, or the Philosophical Lord and the Governess, is a politico-philosophical novel, by the author of several popular works. The absence of all philosophy and useful principles in the general run of this species of writing, as it passes current among the readers of circulating libraries, ought to render a work of higher pretensions acceptable to the discriminating minority, who nevertheless constitute, in such a country as Britain, a sufficient number for purposes of efficient patronage.

Another version has appeared of the first three Chapters of *Genesis*, by a translator who signs "ESSENUM." It is followed by very ingenious attempts to solve certain mysteries and enigmas, and with some critical remarks on Mr. Bellamy's translation. It seems most strange, that in this nineteenth century of the Christian era, we should be only approximating the true sense of the volume of Revelation. Have sixty generations passed away in a state of theological darkness; and is it certain that this age will enjoy the true light? It seems agreed on all hands, by bishops and learned sectaries, that the old translation cannot be made a standard of faith; yet the new translators appear to differ essentially from each other in every passage! The ancient Constantinople bible, in the possession of Dr. Watson, appears to afford an opportunity of using a copy which has undergone at least none of the mutilations of latter ages; and, being accompanied by foot-notes, it may help to recover the knowledge of the lost language of the word of God.

Mr. W. SHOULTS has published a sensible exposure of the true cause of the public distresses in the pulling down of farm-houses, the consolidating of farms, and driving the occupants into towns, while the same system prevents the surplus population of the towns from returning into the country. In the exposure of this anti-social policy, we have for many years STOOD ALONE, and are even to this hour unaided by any public writer in our endeavours to expose it. We agree with Mr. Shoults, that "*the wrongs of Britons*" have their origin in the corruptions of Parliament; though we are not aware the country would be much relieved by the admission into that assembly of any of the known patriots, unless they were first to recognize our principle, that "no country can be happy, in which the trading

trading classes are, to the agricultural, in a much higher proportion than 1 to 3;" and, unless they are capable of feeling that all the miseries of Britons arise from the actual proportions being as 3 to 1.

A most admirable addition to the Agricultural Library has been made by T. W. WILLIAMS, esq. the barrister, whose Justice of the Peace has procured him celebrity, in a work called *the Farmer's and Landlord's Lawyer*. It contains not merely every satisfactory explanation of the statute and common law, as applicable to the relations of landlords and farming tenants, but all the local customs of counties and districts, with precedents of leases, &c. Except Mr. Young's *Farmer's Calendar*, it constitutes one of the most useful volumes for the farm-house which is to be met with in the language.

Mr. WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, surviving brother of the late distinguished professor, and known as an able statistical writer, demonstrates the *superior Advantage of Emigration to France*, and gives a picture of France, which we wish could be given of England. "Some," he says, "direct their steps towards the uncultivated wilds of Russia; others to live in the woods, and herd with the savages of North America; while government benevolently directs the tide to the Cape, there to perish in an unhealthy climate, or survive to associate with the elegant Hottentots and Caffres; or, there is the alternative in Botany Bay! Sterne anathematized the *Droit d'Aubaine* of France, which prevented foreigners from enjoying all those advantages; but that odious law has lately ceased to exist, and Englishmen can now buy, sell, bequeath, or receive by will, estates in France, the same as in England. Here Englishmen may find employment for both their capital and their industry, in a fine country, under a free government, and among an amiable and highly civilized people. Estates too are excessively cheap at this moment in France. There is now a Constitution like that of England: all persons are equal in the eye of the law, and all must pay according to their means. The nobles and the clergy have lost their influence; they are now merely citizens, like the poorest man, and have no more rights than he. The great estates have been divided into allotments, and sold to different persons, who are thus become proprietors of the soil, and are ready to defend their altars and their homes. The number of landed proprietors is

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centupled, and their well-being and very existence depends on the stability of the present order of things. The priests and the nobles, who wish for their old privileges, are laughed at, and the Liberals, who demand more than the constitution, are daily discovering their error."

Mr. SMEETON, the printer, has republished, in small quarto, a considerable number of the most curious historical and biographical Tracts of the seventeenth century; by doing which, he has enabled the lovers of original compositions to indulge themselves in the possession of these works at an easy expense. Ten of them lie before us, consisting of, *Memoirs of George Villiers I.; Narrative of the Spanish Armada; King James's Book of Sports; Life of Blood; Life of Hugh Peters, &c. &c.* They are embellished with fac-simile copies of the original engravings, whether in wood or copper; and, on the whole, constitute a series which ought to be found in every library that is not in possession of the originals.

Besides RICKMAN's *Life of Paine*, from which some curious extracts were given in our Supplement, the life of the same popular writer has appeared from the pen of Mr. SHERWIN; himself a political writer of celebrity. The materials are different; and each has assembled facts which will amuse the lovers of biography, and the curious in regard to the original, his actions, works, and times.

Memoirs have been published of CHARLES LOUIS SAND, the assassin of the illustrious Kotzebue. It appears, that Sand, who was a student in theology at Jena, was a native of Weinseidel, in Bayreuth, and one of those German youths who, in 1815, were seduced by the professions of the confederated princes to act as volunteers against Napoleon. Kotzebue appeared to be availing himself of his powers and popularity as a writer, to rivet the political chains of the Germans, and sustain the influence of Russia. For this purpose he had commenced a weekly Journal at Weimar, which, like the unprincipled Quarterly Review, *Courier*, and *New Times*, newspapers, in England, upheld every species of tyranny, and denounced for the vengeance of power all freedom of discussion. Sand, it therefore appears, took that law into his own hands, which, owing to its perversion, could not be directed against the presumed culprit, and put him to death with a dagger. Mr. Cobbett, in one of his late Registers, boldly

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justifies

justifies the deed, on the ground that power resorts to the same means, in its dungeons, its abuses of law, and its public executions; and that justice has often no other resource than the poignard. The writer of this work does not thus justify assassination in principle, though, in the case of Napoleon, it was publicly preached, by their agent Maubreil, and unblushingly practised by the confederated despots; but his work is, in effect, a justification of Sand, and of the principles of the German Universities, many of the students in which appear to identify themselves with his cause, and consider it the cause of Germany. This must be admitted, that the only effectual remedy against the fanaticism of assassins is the even-handed administration by government. He who denies justice to his people, and places any subject above the law, is the primary cause of assassination.

Antinomianism Unmasked, &c. by SAMUEL CHACE, A.M. with a preface, by the Rev. ROBERT HALL, A.M. is calculated rather for the display of argument, than any practical utility to be derived from it, by the Antinomianists on Methodists; as all controversial tracts of a religious nature generally end in making the parties more firm, and even begotting, to their own opinions. Though no man of common sense can approve the doctrine; there is no use of making it spread by opposition.

A very splendid work, in two volumes, has been published by Mr. DODWELL, called a *Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece, during the years 1801, 1805, and 1806*. It contains an excellent map, no less than sixty-six copper-plate engravings, executed in a very superior manner, and numerous wood illustrations of coins, &c. and we can bear testimony to the fidelity with which the views are represented. There is, however, one objection, which every reader will make to the work; and we are quite at a loss to conceive what vapour of pedantry influenced Mr. Dodwell to commit a fault so obnoxious alike to taste, knowledge, and science: we mean his inveterate retention of the ancient names of places in every instance where it was unnecessary. We should not have objected to his classical predilections for the old names, but he ought to have coupled them always with the modern, to render his book useful. He may perhaps say that he has addressed himself only to the learned, to whom the information for which we

contend was not required: but we speak for the public; who have a right to expect, in every publication, some consideration for the general reader. In the name of common sense, where is the propriety of calling the island of Zante, *Zacunthos*? He might as well have written it in the Greek letters at once. But, deducting this objection, and we do think it a cardinal defect, Mr. Dodwell's work has a vast deal of merit; and we hope will have the effect, for a time, of preventing the appearance of any more works on Greece, of which there has been such an abundance of late years, that nothing new seems likely to be added to the stock of information which we already possess respecting the actual state of that country. Mr. Dodwell's style is very clear, neat, and classical; such indeed as suits his subject, affording an agreeable contrast to the corpulent rotundity of Mr. Eustace's periods, in his *Classical Tour in Italy*; a work of such supreme affectation and partial statements, that it is the duty of every man who has any respect for simplicity and correctness, to lift up his voice against its artificial popularity.

We are happy to notice a new collection of the Speeches of the celebrated CURRAN, with Memoirs of his life, published for William Hone, so lately victorious over that persecution which Curran himself, in another country, so long and so powerfully withstood. The undaunted and incorruptible forensic character of such a man, cannot be too frequently held up to the admiration of our country, at a time when arbitrary, but lucrative, encroachment is busy with the consciences of the few, in order to possess itself of the rights of the many. But, as long as English juries stand between the crown and the people, we firmly trust that, where the shining powers of a Curran are not there to defend, the integrity of their brethren will be ever ready to give them justice. The memory of this distinguished patriot is immortal in the hearts of his countrymen, for the exertions he made to save the victims of state-policy, when the evidence of Reynolds, or O'Brien the murderer, was thought sufficient to decide the fate of men; and when he singly stood forth against the bribes and the threats, that are equally dangerous to most. The memoirs are possessed of interest; and several of the speeches are more full and complete than we have yet received them.

AGRICULTURE.

- The Farmer's and Landlord's Lawyer; by T. W. Williams, esq. 8vo. 8s.
The Farmer's New and Complete Account Book; by R. Swinbourne. 10s. 6d.

ANTIQUITIES.

- The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral of York; by Mr. Britton. 4to. with thirty-five engravings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- A Catalogue of Books and Tracts, many of them curious and rare; a cabinet of Ancient Coins, &c. &c; by D. Morrison, jun. and Co.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Memoirs of the late Miss Emma Humphries, of Frome, Somerset; by the Rev. J. East, of Birmingham. 5s.
A Memoir of Charles Louis Sand; with a Defence of the German Universities. 3vo. 5s. 6d.

DRAMA.

- The Steward, or Fashion and Feeling; a comedy, founded on Holcroft's Deserted Daughter. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

- Questions to Valpy's Greek Grammar; by Aldhouse. 12mo. 2s.
Elements of a Polite Education, carefully selected from the letters of the late Earl of Chesterfield to his son; by Geo. Gregory, D.D. 12mo. 5s.
Hints for the Improvement of Early Education and Nursery Discipline. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
The Rambles of a Butterfly; by Mary Belson, with plates. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
The Theory of Elocution; by B. H. Smart. 8vo. 7s.
A Preliminary Introduction to a New System of Decimals; in which the decimal principle is practically applied to denominatory moneys of account, and to certain existing denominations of measure, of weight, length, capacity, and time. Part I. 4to. 3s. 6d.
Latin Prosody made Easy, enlarged, and materially improved, accompanied with the Poetic Treatise of Terentianus Maurus de Metris; by John Carey. 7s.

GEOLOGY.

- A Geological Map of the Great Mining District of Cornwall, between Camborne and Chasewater; by R. Thomas. 1l. 12s.

LAW.

- Law of Dower; by Park. 6vo. 18s.
An Elementary Treatise on Estates in Fee, in Tail, for Life, &c. &c. and Will by Sufferance, with preliminary observations on the quality of estates; by R. Preston, esq. Part. I. royal 8vo. 12s.
Full and impartial Report of the Cause, Jane Horsman versus Francis Bulmer the Elder and others; by Mr. Fraser. 8vo. 5s.
Vol. III. Part I.—Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber

during Hilary Term 59 Geo. III; by J. B. Moore, esq. 8s. 6d.

MUSIC.

- No. IV. of Mozart's Masses, with an accompaniment for the organ or piano-forte, arranged from the full score; by N. Novello. 8s.
The Music to the Farce of High Notions; by J. Parry. 8s.
A Medley for the German Flute; by J. C. Weidner. No. I. and II. 5s.
The British Orpheus, being a selection of two hundred and seventy songs, with music; by G. Nicholson. 12mo. 5s. 6d.
The Young Musician, or the Science of Music familiarly explained, with a glossary of musical terms and phrases. 18mo. 3s.

MEDICINE.

- Cases of the successful Practice of Vesicæ Lotura for the cure of Diseased Bladders; by Jesse Foot, esq. 4s. 6d.
General Views relating to the Stomach, its Fabric and Functions; by J. C. Speer, M. D. 8vo. 5s.

MISCELLANIES.

- On the Commerce of St. Petersburg; by Borisson. 8vo. 8s.
Juvenile Miscellany; by Humber. 12mo. 3s.
Sportsman's Directory; by Meyers. 6s.
The London Commercial Dictionary, and Sea Port Gazetteer; by Anderson. 8vo. 27s.
No. VI. of Dr. Syntax in London, or the Pleasures and Miseries of the Metropolis. 2s. 6d.
No. XLII.—Quarterly Review. 8vo. 6s.
Early Blossoms, or Biographical Notices of Candidates for Literary Distinction who died in their youth, with specimens of their respective talents; by J. Styles, D.D. 12mo. 5s.
The Official Navy List, comprising all the late promotions, &c.
The Eighth Annual Report of the National Society for the Education of the Poor on the principles of the Established Church.
No. 63. Edinburgh Review. 8vo. 6s.
The Instructive Pocket Companion by Joseph Taylor. 8vo. 4s.

POETRY.

- Poems; by Anster. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
The Mask; by Percy. 4s. 6d.
Poems; by A. Ramsay. 18mo. 5s.
Poems; by Snow. 8vo. 6s.
Rosamond, Memory's Musings, and other poems; by W. Proctor. 12mo. 7s.
A collection of Ancient and Modern Scotch Ballads, Tales, and Songs, with explanatory notes and observations; by John Gilchrist. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.
Parga; a poem, with illustrative notes. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Reflections on the Nature and Tendency of the present Spirit of the Times, in a letter to the freeholders of the county of Norfolk; by the Rev. G. Burgess.

A Letter to the Rt. Honourable Earl Grey, occasioned by his lordship's speech on the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Declaration against Popery; by a Clergyman of Durham. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Wrongs of Britons: or proofs deduced from an investigation into the true causes of the prosperity of nations, that, while the present agricultural and manufacturing systems continue to be pursued, the labour of the people cannot be adequately rewarded; by W. Shoults. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Consolidated Duties; by Anderson. 7s.

Observations on the Means of Deriving from Flax and Hemp manual Employment for Labourers of every Age. 2s.

THEOLOGY.

Musæ Bibliæ, or the Poetry of the Bible. Foolscap. 6s.

Clappe's Sermons. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

Evidences of Christianity; by Moir. 3s. 6d.

Discourses on Several Subjects and Occasions; by Wm. Hett, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

A Sermon, preached in the parish church of Frome, Somerset; by the Rev. S. H. Cossan. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Holy Bible and Testament, in Italian, from the edition of Diodate, revised and corrected by Rolandi. 8vo. 1l. 4s.—The Testament separate. 8s.

Seven Letters by a Friend on Primitive Christianity; by John Walker. 2s.

Moral Sketches of prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic; with Reflections on Prayer; by Hannah More. 8vo. 9s.

The Poor Girl's Help to a Knowledge of the first Principles of the Christian Religion; by E. Appleton. 18mo. 2s.

The Book of Common Prayer, with notes explanatory, practical, and historical; by the Rev. Richard Mant. Part IV. 4to. 4s.

A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, June 1818; by the Rev. James Hook. 2s.

A Charge, delivered to the Rev. the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Sarum, at his Visitation in July 1819; by the Rev. Charles Dunbeny. 2s. 6d.

A System of Theology, in a Series of Sermons; by the late Timothy Dwight, with a Life and portrait of the author. 5 vols. 8vo.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Guide to the Lakes; by Dr. Robinson. 15s.

Sketch of a Tour in the Highlands of

Scotland in the Autumn of 1818. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

A Topographical and Historical Account of the City of Norwich, its antiquities, and modern improvements. 12mo. 4s. demy 8vo. with plan of the city. 8s. 6d.

Part I. of the History of the University of Dublin, illustrated by thirty coloured plates by eminent artists, from drawings; by W. B. Taylor. 10s. 6d.

No. VII. Hakewell's Picturesque Tour in Italy. 12s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Sufferings and Fate of the Expedition which sailed from England in November 1817, to the Rivers Oronooko and Apure; by G. Hippiusley, esq. 8vo. 15s.

Narrative of the Expedition which sailed from England at the close of 1817, for the service of the Spanish Patriots; by C. Brown. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Travels in Morocco: with an account of the British embassy to the court of Morocco under the late G. Payne, esq. consul-general; by Col. Keatinge, with thirty-four plates. 4to. 3l. 3s.

No. VII. of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels: containing Count de Forbin's Travels in Egypt, being a continuation of the Travels in the Holy Land in 1818, with nine engravings. 3s. 6d. in boards, and 3s. sewed.

Foreign and Classical Books imported by Treuttel and Würtz, Soho-square.

Primavesi, G., le Cours du Rhin depuis ses Sources différentes jusqu'à son Embouchure, dessiné d'après nature, et gravé à l'eau forte, 1er Cahier, 4to. obl. avec 8 grav. et 2 cartes. Francfort, 1818. 15s.

Description de l'Égypte, ou Recueil des Observations et des Recherches qui ont été faites en Égypte pendant l'Expédition de l'Armée Française, publié par Ordre du Gouvernement. Troisième livraison, première section composée d'

Antiquités, Descriptions, tom. ii. fol.

Antiquités, Mémoires, tom. i. et ii. fol.

Etat Moderne, tom. ii. 113 planches.

Antiquités, tom. iv. 60 planches.

Sur pap. fin. 63l.

Marquis de Louville, Mémoires Secrets sur l'Établissement de la Maison de Bourbon en Espagne, extraits de sa Correspondence inédite, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

Histoire de la Guerre d'Espagne contre Napoléon Bonaparte, par une Commission d'Officiers de toutes armées établie à Madrid, traduite de l'Espagnol, avec notes et éclaircissements, par un témoin oculaire, vol. 1. 8vo. 10s.

Mémoires de la Classe des Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques de l'Institut de France, Années 1813, 14, et 15. 4to. 1l. 10s.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

AN original Voyage to Hudson's Bay, lately performed by Dr. M'KEEVOR, of Dublin, will constitute the second number of the second volume of the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, which is to appear in the middle of October. Among other engravings will be one of a pair of Esquimaux spectacles, formed without glass, but on true optical principles! They consist of a slit made in a piece of wood, which, admitting no other vibration of light than the pencil which enters the eye from the object, produces that distinct vision of objects, which otherwise, at a given distance from the eye, would be confused. In other words, they produce distinct vision of near objects, on the same principle that a small pin-hole effects the purposes of a magnifier, while the slit gives an extent to the field of view, which is desirable and convenient.

The impatience of the subscribers to Dr. REES' *Cyclopedia*, for the completion of that great work, is daily expected to be gratified by the publication of the concluding Part.

Mrs. GRAHAM, author of a "*Journal of a Residence in India*," &c. who is now in Italy, is preparing for the press an *Account of Two Months' Residence in the Mountains near Rome*, with some account of the peasantry, and also of the banditti that infest that neighbourhood. The same lady has also been employing her time upon a *Life of Nicholas Poussin*.

A work on the *Fossils of the South Downs*, with *Outlines of the Mineral Geography of the Environs of Lewes and Brighton*, and observations on the geological structure of the south-eastern part of Sussex, is in preparation by GIDEON MANTELL, esq. F.L.S. &c. It will form a volume in quarto, and be illustrated by upwards of thirty engravings of the most interesting fossil organic remains, with plans and sections of the strata. We have seen some of the drawings, and many of the subjects, in Mr. Mantell's valuable museum, and are able to answer for the originality of the work, and for its peculiar claims to attention.

A prospectus is in circulation for the establishment of the *School of Domestic Economy*, at the building late Lord Stanhope's stereotype foundry, Duke street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Its object

is to promote useful occupation among all classes of the labouring poor, founded on the manufacture of British produce in lieu of many articles which are imported at high prices from other countries. We have received an interesting account of a visit of the Duke of Kent, which shall have place in our next.

The booksellers, printers, and authors of the British empire, are called upon to unite their energies of mind and purse, in lawfully resisting an unprecedented, unwarrantable, and novel, stretch of power, in the recent practice of certain justices of the peace, in holding persons to bail, for publishing what these incompetent expounders of principles have been pleased to call Libels. Let it be remembered, that to vend books, and all printed works, is a lawful, meritorious, and honourable, employment; that, for vending any kind of book, no man can, by the Libel Bill, be held criminally answerable, unless his intention has been impeached by the verdict of a jury; and that no book is in law a libel, until its innuendoes have been applied, and its sense has been pronounced libellous by a jury. Justices of the peace can therefore have no constitutional jurisdiction in such matters; and their interference must be considered as premature, unlawful, and oppressive. Indeed, they are the last persons in the community, who in general are qualified, by habit or education, to perform such duty in a rational or discreet manner,—their utter ignorance in matters of literature being proverbial; or, if priests, their uncharitable intolerance being equally notorious. For magistracy, in its proper sphere of duty, and in the exercise of its legitimate functions, we have a profound and due respect; and we acknowledge that, among magistrates, there are many erudite men; yet it is to render all magistracy ridiculous and contemptible, to set up every justice of the peace as an arbiter of opinions. Actions for damages, on the part of persons who are insulted by being held to bail for pursuing a lawful occupation, will, we trust, correct the error of the ministers or court lawyers, who have presumed thus to misdirect the magistrates; and, if any more summary jurisdiction is found to be necessary than has hitherto existed, which we do not believe, still there is no occasion to place the press under such an ordeal as that

that of illiterate justices of the peace; but juries might be convened, under an act of Parliament, to pronounce on alleged libels, and responsibility may then very properly follow their pertinacious circulation.

Considerable progress continues to be made in the improvement and useful extension of the travelling vehicles which we noticed sometime since under the name of the *VELOCIPEDE*. It being found that the propelling action of the legs led to diseases of the lower extremities, and often occasioned ruptures, it has been contrived that a propelling re-action shall be created by the energy of the arms; and Mr. BIRCH, who has succeeded in this new application, may soon be expected to work his levers, not only by the hand, but by STEAM! Indeed, there can be little doubt but this triumph of mechanics will be effected within the ensuing winter, as we have heard of a patent for securing a new French invention, by which fuel may be economized after the rate of one to ten. A means therefore of working a steam-engine by a tenth of the usual weight of fuel, will soon render steam-carriages the ordinary conveyances on our great roads.

A new periodical work has been planned, the object of which is regularly to supply the public with a series of superior new Novels and Novellettes. It is proposed to publish a monthly volume or novel, varied in type, and containing new works complete, sometimes one story, and sometimes two or more. The works are to consist partly of originals, and partly of translations from the French, Italian, German, Spanish, and oriental languages; and for the originals some of the first writers of the day have pledged their co-operation.

A humorous and satirical work, entitled *Lessons of Thrift*, is on the eve of publication. It is ascribed to the pen of a distinguished veteran in the fields of literature, and report speaks of it as combining the placid good sense and amiable *bonhomie* of Montaigne, with the caustic raillery of Swift, and the richly-gifted philosophy of Burton. It is to be illustrated with engravings, from designs by Cruickshank, in the best style of that unrivalled caricaturist.

A new volume is announced of the *Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester*.

Memoirs are in the press of the Rev. R. B. Nickolls, LL.B. dean of Middleham, &c.

ROBERT SOUTHEY, esq. author of *Wat Tyler*, &c. will soon publish, in foolscap octavo, a poem, called the *Fall of Paraguay*.

The Rev. T. D. FOSBROOKE, author of *British Monachism*, proposes to publish, in quarto, an *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, being the first ever edited in England.

Dr. BURROWS's work on *Insanity* is in considerable forwardness, and may be expected early in the winter.

During the autumn will be published an elegant and ornamental work, entitled the *Sportsman's Mirror*, reflecting the History and Delineations of the Horse and Dog, throughout all their varieties.

Mr. BUCKE's work on the *Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature*, will be published in the next spring. It is undergoing a thorough revision, previous to its being committed to the press.

Mr. TAYLOR proposes to publish the first Part of his *Historical Account of the University of Dublin*, (to consist of twelve parts,) on an uniform plan with Mr. Ackermann's *Histories of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities*. The first part has appeared, and is illustrated with three richly-coloured engravings, and twenty-four pages of descriptive letter-press. A part will be published every two months till the whole is completed. In the course of the work several essays will be contributed, each by an eminent professor, on a science immediately connected with his own department.

A volume of *Poems, Songs, and Sonnets*, are printing, by JOHN CLARE, a Northamptonshire peasant.

A *Political and Commercial Account of Venezuela, Trinidad, and some of the adjacent islands*, from the French of M. LAVAYSSE, with notes and illustrations, is in preparation.

Sir J. B. BURGESS announces *Reasons in favour of a New Translation of the Holy Scriptures*.

A *Description of the Chemical Apparatus and Instruments employed in Operative and Experimental Chemistry*, with sixteen quarto copper-plates, is preparing by Mr. FRED. ACCUM.

The same gentleman is also preparing his *Lectures on Chemistry*, applied to the arts and manufactures, more particularly to those of brewing, baking, tanning, bleaching, dyeing, distilling, wine-making, glass-making, &c. as delivered at the Surrey Institution.

And, as Sir Humphry Davy does not proceed

proceed with his Elements, Mr. Accum announces Elements of Chemistry for Self-Instruction, after the System of Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. with plates by Lowry, in two volumes octavo.

Thekla, a fragment of a Georgian tale, is preparing for publication, and may be expected in the course of the winter.

Speedily will be published, a Letter to Sir James M'Gregor, containing an account of the Varioloid Epidemic which has lately prevailed in Edinburgh, and others parts of Scotland, with observations on the identity of chicken-pox and modified small-pox, by J. THOMPSON, M.D. Regius Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

An Epistle in Verse, written from America in the year 1810, by CHARLES LESTLEY the younger, is printing under the direction of a gentleman of Liverpool.

A Greek and English Lexicon, is preparing for publication, by JOHN JONES, LL.D. author of a Greek Grammar, &c.

An Abstract is in the press of all the most useful information relative to the United States of America, and the British colonies of Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Island, exhibiting at one view the comparative advantages and disadvantages each country offers for emigration; collected from the most valuable and recent publications, with notes and observations, by WM. KINGDON, jun.

In a few days will be published, a New Dictionary of Classical Quotations, on an improved plan, accompanied by corresponding paraphrases or translations from the works of celebrated British poets, by the late F. W. BLAGDON, author of the "French Interpreter."

An Introduction to the Writing of Latin, containing easy exercises on all the declinable, with arranged lists of the indeclinable, parts of speech, adapted to the Eton Latin Grammar, by JAMES MITCHELL, is in the press.

Mr. JAMES RAMSHAW, copper-plate printer, of Fetter-lane, has received the gold Isis medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for an improved plan of copper-plate printing, by the use of steam in the place of charcoal fires, the effluvia of which are so injurious to the health of the workmen, and at the same time subject to many accidents by fire,—as, by the old process, each man works

over a charcoal fire, without any chimney to carry off the vapour arising from the burning charcoal. Thirteen of those fires he formerly had in his work-shops, and one sea-coal fire or stove in his drying-room,—fourteen fires in the whole: but, by his new process, the use of the thirteen charcoal fires is superseded.

The very interesting question is likely to be determined next month before a London jury, on the free liberty of the press on subjects of Theology, in the trials of Mr. R. CARLILE, for publishing works which the crown lawyers deem blasphemous. We know nothing of the writings in question; but it appears to us, on a general view of the subject, to be a very near approach to blasphemy, in practice as well as words, for man to assert that *the religion of heaven* stands in need of the aid of his puny power. We agree with the Scriptures, that that which is of God requires not the strength of man to support it; consequently, the devils themselves, much less any public writers, cannot prevail against anything which truly is from God; and nothing can therefore be justly feared by *true* believers in regard to the *true* faith, from any variety, or extent, or freedom, of theological discussion or controversy. The narrow spirit of intolerance is much more to be dreaded than any results of the spirit of free enquiry. The very instance of Carlile affords another proof of the folly of persecution; for it is said that he is making a large fortune by the rapid sale of works which would have sunk into obscurity, but for the activity of their intolerant enemies.

In the press, and will be published in a few weeks, the Wandering Jew, or Hareach the Prolonged: being an authentic account of the manners and customs of the most distinguished nations, interspersed with anecdotes of celebrated men, of different periods, since the last destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem; in a narrative supposed to have been written by that mysterious character, illustrated by numerous engravings and maps: now first collected and arranged by the Rev. T. CLARK.

The Wisdom of being Religious, and the Folly of scoffing at Religion; by Archbishop TILLOTSON, is nearly ready for publication.

Remarks on a Publication by Mr. Belsham, minister of Essex Chapel, is preparing by the Rev. H. W. CARTER, M.D. F.R.S.E.

A Manual of Directions for forming a School

School according to the National or Madras System, is preparing by the Rev. G. I. BEVEN, A.M. vicar of Crickhowel.

The Rev. B. BROOK's proposed History of Religious Liberty will be put to press as soon as the number of subscribers is sufficient to defray the expense.

The Spectator in a Stage-coach, is in the press.

Mr. WM. AMPHLETT, formerly of London, and now resident on the banks of the Ohio, has in the press the Emigrant's Directory to the Western States of North America.

De Parasivini, a romance, in three volumes, is in the press, and may be expected early in December.

Dr. UWINS will give his Introductory Lecture to his Autumn Course on the Theory and Practice of Medicine on Monday, the 4th of October, at a quarter before six o'clock in the evening.

A poem is in the press, in one volume royal quarto, on the Wars of Wellington, with thirty engravings by Heath.

Some workmen employed in making improvements upon the estate of Airthry, in Clackmannanshire, lately discovered, about 300 yards south from the east porter's lodge, a hard substance, which proved to be that of a large-sized whale; the dimensions were nearly as follow:

	Feet.	In.
The head, or crown bone, in breadth	8	5
Ditto, in length	5	0
There are nine vertebrae, some of which are in diameter, independently of the side processes	1	8
Breadth, including the processes	3	6
Two bones of the swimming paws:		
One of these is in length	5	4
The other (broken)	3	8
Circumference of these bones	3	8
Six broken pieces of bone from one foot in length to	4	0
Thirteen ribs of these:		
One is in length	10	0
Ditto in circumference	1	1
And one in length	9	3
Ditto in circumference	1	2
Besides these large bones, a very entire oval and hollow bone was found similar to a shell:		
In length	0	5
In diameter	0	3
Along with the bones, a fragment of the lower part of the stag's horn was also found, measuring in length	1	2
Circumference where a branch had been broken off	0	8

It is most singular in regard to this horn, that at nine inches from the root,

a hole of about an inch diameter has been perforated, evidently previous to the horn being deposited in the place where it was dug up. All these bones were found at a depth of from eighteen inches to three feet from the surface of the ground, in what is termed recent alluvial earth, formed by the river Forth, and composed of a blue-coloured sludge or sleek, with a covering of peat earth a few inches thick. The situation where the bones were dug up, refers to a very remote period of time, when the river Forth was a great arm of the sea, extending from the Ochill mountains on the north, to the rising ground in the Falkirk district on the south; and, when the very interesting and picturesque greenstone rocks of Abbey Craig, Stirling Castle, and Craigforth, formed islands in the midst of deep water; and, according to the situation of the Roman stations and causeway, at a small distance from whence the skeleton was found, the whale must have been stranded at a period long prior to the Christian era.

Shortly will be published, a new and improved Synopsis of Hebrew Grammar, with points, in three parts; designed to facilitate the acquirement of that sacred language; by WILLIAM GOODHUGH.

A Chronological Synopsis of the Histories of England, Greece, and Rome, to assist the memory; by T. KITCHEN, is in the press.

Mr. L. J. A. M'HENRY has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a third edition of his improved Spanish Grammar, designed especially for self-instruction.

Chrysallina, or the Butterfly's Gala, a poem, is printing by R. C. BARTON.

The Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT, of Claverton, has in the press, in two volumes, Homilies for the Young, and more especially for the children of the National Schools.

A new edition is in the press, with additions, of Scarpa on Aneurism, with a Treatise on Ligature of Arteries, translated by J. H. WISHART, esq.

Another work is in the press, on the Providence of God in the latter Ages, being a new interpretation of the Apocalypse, by the Rev. GEORGE CROLY, A.M.

Some further peregrinations of the *soi-disant* Dr. Syntax will appear in a few days, in one octavo volume, with twenty plates, entitled Dr. Syntax in London, or the Pleasures and Miseries of the Metropolis.

Soon

Soon will be published, an Abridgment of the most popular Voyages and Travels, illustrated with maps and numerous engravings, in one thick volume, 12mo. by the Rev. T. CLARK.

M. DEVISSCHER, author of "the French Grammar in twelve Lessons," will shortly publish New French Scholastic Conversations, or Parisian Lessons, in a series of questions and answers.

An Authentic Narrative is printing of the Events of the late Westminster Election, with the speeches of the candidates, Sir Francis Burdett, &c. and the report of the Westminster reformers.

It will be useful to bookbinders and stationers to be apprized of the invention of Baxter's Plough-Knife. The frame of the knife, being made of a determinate and appropriate length, is always applicable to the numerous purposes to which it is applied. This advantage cannot be contemplated in the use of the common plough-knife, the inconvenient length of which, in the first instance, renders it altogether useless until reduced by wear to a proper length. The attainment of this desirable object is then speedily frustrated by its becoming too short. But all these inconveniences are completely obviated by the use of a knife of an invariable standard. It is moreover cheaper, and occupies less time in sharpening than the old knives.

In a few days will be published, the third edition of King Coal's Levee, or Geological Etiquette; with explanatory notes, and the Council of the Metals: to which is added, Baron Basalt's Tour.

An Essay on Nervous Deafness, and on Cases said to be so, is preparing by Mr. WRIGHT.

A work, called Aldborough Described, or a full delineation of that fashionable and much-frequented watering-place; and interspersed with poetic and picturesque remarks on its coasts its scenery, and its views, is in preparation.

RUSSIA.

There is now publishing, and has been for some months, at Astracan, a Journal of Asiatic Music, by M. IWAN DOBROWSKY, music-master to the Gymnasium of that city. It is intended to present a collection of the romances, songs, national airs, and dances, whether Armenian, Persian, Indian, Chinese, Circassian, Cossack, Kalmuck, &c. They are arranged for the piano, and appear in numbers once a month.

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GERMANY.

The Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen has proposed for the subject of a prize, to be awarded in November 1820, a critical Synopsis of the most ancient Monuments of every description hitherto discovered in America, to be placed in comparison with those of Asia, Egypt, &c. The memoirs to be written in Latin. Value of the prize fifty ducats.

FRANCE.

Some labourers, in the department of Lot, have lately penetrated into the caverns formerly dug by the English, in the vicinity of Breuge. In the lowest parts were certain crevices, which, when laid open, discovered a depository of bones, some of horses, others of the rhinoceros, of the same species of which fossil fragments have been found in Siberia, Germany, and England; and a third kind, belonging to a species of stag, now a non-descript; with horns, not much unlike those of a young reindeer. These relics have been collected and presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Cuvier, and are now in the king's cabinet.

UNITED STATES.

A dreaming philosopher, of the name of JOHN CLEVES SYMMES, has transmitted to us, from Cincinnati, on the Ohio, some new geological views, worthy of the attention of those who lend their *faith* to the chimeras of gravitating, attractive, and projectile, forces. Misled by the puerile and empirical philosophy of the Quarterly Review, of which he appears to be a disciple, he maintains that the *Polar basin* is not filled with unfrozen water, but consists of a great gulph or opening into another concentric sphere or world, which likewise has its polar gulphs, leading to other spheres, one within another, five or six deep. The Quarterly Review sent Capt. Ross; but this poor fellow offers to make a journey in person, to verify his theory, and explore the concentric spheres which fill up the vast interior of the earth. As much faith as enables a man to believe in many theories taught in Europe, will produce abundance of votaries to Mr. SYMMES' truly sublime system, particularly as he demonstrates his doctrines by geometrical diagrams. The following is his public challenge:

Light develops light "ad infinitum."

St. Louis, (Missouri Territory,) North America, April 10, A.D. 1818.

TO ALL THE WORLD.—I declare the earth to be hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of concentric spheres,

2 M.

one

one within the other, and that their poles are open twelve or sixteen degrees. I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the concave, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES,

Of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry.

I ask one hundred brave companions,

well equipped, to start from Siberia, in autumn, with rein-deer and sledges, on the ice of the Frozen Sea; I engage we find a warm country and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables and animals, if not men, on reaching about sixty-nine miles northward of latitude 82: we will return in the succeeding spring.

J. C. S.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

AFFECTIONS of the stomach and bowels still continue prevalent, and they are apt, unless paid attention to, beyond the seeming of their immediate demands, to lay the foundation of chronic maladies, which may, in the event, prove still more formidable and severe than the source from which they sprang. The writer was called a little time since, to a child, whose head was so much affected, as to excite apprehension that the disorder might terminate in decided inflammation of the brain; and these menacing symptoms of serious complaint immediately followed the too precipitate check given by astringent medicine to a complaint in the bowels. In children, (more particularly during dentition,) it is especially requisite to guard against such management of diarrhoea as shall prove immediately operative, at the expence of occasioning permanent derangement either in the bowels or elsewhere. One of the reporter's own children was, some time ago, brought to him from a distance, with a confirmed dysentery, which pretty evidently owed its origin to cretaceous medicine, given for the purpose of restraining looseness, without regard being paid to the intestinal secretions: all the mischief and protracted ailment would, most probably, in this case have been prevented by the timely administration, in conjunction or alternation with the chalk mixture, of a little calomel or castor-oil; and so it often is, to a certain degree, with intestinal derangements, in more advanced life; a timely use of blue pill, or other stimulus to the secretions, in combination with astringent remedies, is occasionally not only desirable, but absolutely requisite in order to insure radical, and not to be repented of, relief.

One of the most obstinate cases of convulsive asthma that the reporter ever witnessed, has just fallen under his observa-

tion; and the dreadfully severe paroxysms have been speedily subdued, after they had resisted the ordinary routine of remedies, by half-grain doses of the extract of stramonium, repeated every four hours. To the virtues of this drug, thus administered in several spasmodico-inflammatory affections, the writer's attention has recently been called by the perusal of a very interesting little volume, from the pen of Mr. Kirby, entitled "Cases in Surgery;" and, although in some instances he has been disappointed, in others the medicine has amply fulfilled every promise of its powers.

The writer will take this occasion of adverting to a suspicion that has gone abroad, of his being hostile to every species of medicinal treatment which involves a forcible grappling with morbid action. It is not so. On the contrary, he feels most happy in the conviction that even the actual clasp not only of disease, but of death itself, may, in many cases, be unloosed through all its twinings, by the seasonable application of potent drugs. All he has wished to imply and to enforce in his last and other Reports is, that the idea of specific antidotes to constitutional ailments, is absolutely and *in toto* erroneous; and, could the public be brought universally to the same feeling, we should no longer be pestered with the unprincipled pretensions of men, who, like the physician in the Italian epigram, pocket the money of their patients, and at the same time laugh in their sleeve at the amazing folly which rewards the destroyers, as if they were the preservers of lives.

"Che vi siá gente si pazza,
Che stipéndii chi l'amázza!"

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies Inn; September 20, 1819.

* * The writer owes an apology to Dr. Williams, for a mistake which he committed

mitted in his last month's allusion to that gentleman's pamphlet on Wilson's Tincture. He finds, upon a re-perusal of that pamphlet for another purpose, that Dr. W. does not advert to the alleged identity of the meadow saffron with the *Hermodactylus* of the ancients. The mis-

take originated from the writer having, rather recently, read a pamphlet by another learned writer,* in which this position is taken up and ably supported.

* Medical Sketches, by George Kerr.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

M. MONGE has discovered that the *pyroligneous acid* obtained from the distillation of wood, has the property of preventing the decomposition and putrefaction of animal substances. It is sufficient to plunge meat for a few moments into this acid, even slightly empyreumatic, to preserve it as long as you please. Cutlets, kidneys, liver, rabbits, which were thus prepared as far back as the month of July last, are now as fresh as if they had been just procured from the market. Carcasses washed three weeks ago with pyroligneous acid, have not yet exhibited any sign of decomposition. Putrefaction not only stops, but it even retrogrades. Jakes exhaling infection, cease to do so as soon as you pour upon them the pyroligneous acid. You may judge how many important applications may be made of this process: navigation, medicine, unwholesome manufactories, will derive incalculable advantages from it. This explains why meat merely dried in a stove does not keep, while that which is smoked becomes unalterable. We have here an explanation of the theory of hams, of the beef of Ham-burgh, of smoked tongues, sausages, red herrings, of wood, smoked to preserve it from worms, &c. &c. Dr. Jorg, professor of Leipsic, has since made many successful experiments of the same nature. He has entirely recovered several anatomical preparations from incipient corruption, by pouring this acid over them. With the oil which is produced from wood by distillation in the dry manner, he has moistened pieces of flesh already advanced in decay; and, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, soon made them as dry and firm as flesh can be rendered by being smoked in the smoking-room. All traces of corruption vanish at once when the vinegar of wood, or the oil of wood, is applied to the meat with a brush. The professor has also begun to prepare mummies of animals, and has no doubt of success. He promises great advantages to anatomy, domestic economy, and even to medicine, from this discovery, (for the remedy seems very fit to be applied internally and externally in many disorders;) and intends to publish the results of his further experiments.

Dr. BREWSTER has ascertained that the light of the rainbow is actually polarised light, in consequence of its having

suffered reflection nearly at the polarising angle from the posterior surface of the drops of water. Such a change upon the light could not possibly have been effected by passing through any prism whatever. This, indeed, is an *experimentum crucis*, which demonstrates Newton's theory to be correct.

Vinegar from Wood.—This new and useful article of commerce we wish to point out to our readers, as not yet sufficiently known, and but lately brought to great perfection. It is made in the large way at an establishment at Battersea belonging to Dr. Bollman, 139, Sloane-street, Chelsea, of one uniform strength of fifty degrees by the new Excise autometer. It is made under the inspection of excise-officers, pays a regular duty, agreeably to its strength, by a late act of Parliament upon vinegar, and is sent out to purchasers with excise permits, expressing the strength, and that the duty has been paid: this gives to purchasers every requisite security. The quality of this acid has been examined by many eminent chemists, for individual information; and by Dr. Hume, of Long Acre, for the Government Victualling Office; and by Dr. Chambers, of Dover-street, for the East India Company; and it is pronounced to be pure acetous acid, perfectly free from sulphuric and all other mineral acids, and from mucilaginous, earthy, and metallic, impurities. It is therefore, when diluted, perfectly wholesome with food, and may be used for all the purposes of vinegar with perfect propriety and safety. To merchants, chemists, vinegar-dealers, dyers, calico-printers, picklers of fish, &c. this concentrated article will save considerable expense in freight and carriage, as it occupies six or seven times less bulk than common or distilled vinegar; and, by applying direct to the maker, it will be sent to them at any place, and regularly supplied, at a very moderate price; and also to large traders and consumers of this article, the great profit now made by intermediate dealers will be saved. The acid of the above strength admits of being diluted with seven waters, or mixed, one part of acid with seven parts of water, which will reduce it to the strength of common distilled vinegar: it is then well qualified for pickling vegetables and fish; the latter, particularly, is found to be preserved longer

longer with this vinegar, and to eat firmer and better, than with any other. This acid is bright and colourless as water; but it readily takes any colour or flavour, and when coloured and flavoured, to give it a fruit taste. At the establishment, it makes an excellent vinegar for table use, when diluted with five or six waters, and then its colour is like white wine: it has not the malt flavour, but it is superior to it in taste, with this additional quality, that it

will keep for any length of time, in any climate, without losing its strength, or becoming ropy and thick, or mothery, as it is generally termed. At sea it is particularly useful for the scurvy; and for all medical purposes, it answers the uses of the best distilled vinegar, and makes the *ammonia acetata* in great perfection. Also for surgical purposes, where often a more concentrated vinegar is required than is found in the shops, it is eminently useful.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. Aug. 27.

Cocoa, W. I. common	£4 15 0	to	5 5 0
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 2 0	—	5 10 0
—, fine	6 9 0	—	7 5 0
—, Mocha	5 18 0	—	7 0 0
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 1	—	0 1 3
—, Demerara	0 1 2	—	0 1 6½
Currants	0 0 0	—	0 0 0
Figs, Turkey	1 10 0	—	2 0 0
Flax, Riga	69 0 0	—	70 0 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47 0 0	—	0 0 0
Hops, new, Pockets	4 10 0	—	6 0 0
—, Sussex, do.	4 0 0	—	5 0 0
Iron, British, Bars	12 10 0	—	13 0 0
—, Pigs	8 0 0	—	9 0 0
Oil, Lucca	12 0 0	—	12 12 0
—, Galipoli	75 0 0	—	0 0 0
Rags	2 1 0	—	2 4 0
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 10 0	—	0 0 0
Rice, Patna kind	1 14 0	—	1 19 0
—, East India	0 13 0	—	1 0 0
Silk, China, raw	1 5 0	—	1 8 11
—, Bengal, skein	1 0 0	—	1 0 5
Spices, Cinnamon	0 9 10	—	0 10 1
—, Cloves	0 3 1½	—	0 3 2
—, Nutmegs	0 5 3	—	0 5 4
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½	—	0 0 7½
—, white	0 0 9¼	—	0 0 10
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 5 3	—	0 5 8
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 6	—	0 2 10
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 2 10	—	0 4 0
Sugar, brown	2 19 0	—	3 1 0
—, Jamaica, fine	3 15 0	—	4 4 0
—, East India, brown	1 3 0	—	1 8 0
—, lump, fine	4 18 0	—	5 10 0
Tallow, town-melted	3 3 6	—	0 0 0
—, Russia, yellow	2 18 0	—	0 0 0
Tea, Bohea	0 1 11	—	0 2 1
—, Hyson, best	0 5 10	—	0 6 8
Wine, Madeira, old	0 0 0	—	0 0 0
—, Port, old	0 0 0	—	0 0 0
—, Sherry	0 0 0	—	0 0 0

Sept. 24.

£4 15 0	to	5 5 0	per cwt.
4 8 0	—	5 4 0	ditto.
6 6 0	—	7 6 0	ditto.
5 8 0	—	6 16 0	per cwt.
0 1 1	—	0 1 3	per lb.
0 1 2	—	0 1 6½	ditto.
5 10 0	—	5 12 0	per cwt.
1 10 0	—	2 0 0	ditto.
71 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
47 0 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
3 10 0	—	4 4 0	per cwt.
3 5 0	—	3 18 0	ditto.
12 10 0	—	13 0 0	per ton.
8 0 0	—	9 0 0	ditto.
12 0 0	—	13 13 0	per jar.
84 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
2 3 0	—	2 5 0	per cwt.
3 10 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
0 15 0	—	0 17 0	ditto.
0 11 0	—	0 14 0	ditto.
1 5 0	—	1 8 11	per lb.
1 0 0	—	1 0 5	ditto.
0 9 10	—	0 10 1	ditto.
0 3 1½	—	0 3 2	ditto.
0 5 2	—	0 5 3	ditto.
0 0 7½	—	0 0 7½	ditto.
0 0 9¼	—	0 0 10	ditto.
0 5 2	—	0 5 9	per gal.
0 2 9	—	0 3 2	ditto.
0 0 0	—	0 4 0	ditto.
2 17 0	—	3 0 0	per cwt.
3 14 0	—	3 18 0	per cwt.
1 4 0	—	1 9 0	ditto.
4 18 0	—	5 8 0	ditto.
3 3 6	—	0 0 0	ditto.
2 19 6	—	3 1 0	ditto.
0 1 9½	—	0 1 10	per lb.
0 5 10	—	0 6 8	ditto.
62 0 0	—	95 0 0	per pipe.
45 0 0	—	55 0 0	ditto.
20 0 0	—	60 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. a 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9s.—Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 15s. 9d.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s. a 35s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

Course of Exchange, Sept. 24.—Amsterdam, 12 1.—Hamburgh, 36 6.—Paris, 25 35.—Leghorn, 48.—Lisbon, 53.—Dublin, 12½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 225l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1060l.—Coventry, 1000l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 330l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 175l. per share.—West India, 182l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 5l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 43l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 88l.

Gold in bars Sl. 18s. per oz.—New doubloons Sl. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 2d.
The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 24th, was 69½; 5 per cent. Navy, 103½; Om-
nium, 1½ premium, and a reduction of price is expected.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the
20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 91.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ASHLEY W Altrincham, worsted manufacturer. (Mason and co. L.)
Anderdon M Southampton, poulterer. (Hicks and co. L.)
Anney J Bristol, grocer. (Edmunds. L.)
Andrews A Manchester, dealer. (Milne and co. L.)
Aitton S J Higgins, and J Ware Ag-croft, Manchester, calico printers. (Shaw, L.)
Barnett J Plymouth, watchmaker. (Bowden, L.)
Brown W Leadenhall market, fishmonger. (Collingwood)
Batterham W Whiting's buildings, Dockhead, fellmonger. (Noy and co.)
Braddock R Portwood, Cheshire, cotton spinner. (Cour-teen and co. L.)
Broadhurst W Macclesfield, currier. (Lowe and co. L.)
Bowden G Baribrough, Derbyshire, candlewick manu-facturer. (Blagrove and co. L.)
Bentley J Bradshaw, Lancashire, bleacher. (Milne and co.)
Brain R Bitton, Gloucestershire, dealer. (Poole and co. London)
Bott G Birmingham, linen draper. (Edmunds, L.)
Cawood R Armley, Yorkshire, clothier. (Wilson, L.)
Campbell W H Wood street, Cheap-side, ale merchant. (Parton)
Crabb E Beckington, Somersetshire, clothier. (Wil-liams, London)
Cockell J Lyncombe, Somersetshire, carpenter. (Vizard and co. London)
Coates J Worcester, linen draper. (Palmer, L.)
Dixon W Colleshurst, Lancashire, calico printer. (Adling-ton and co.)
Davis J Trowbridge, bricklayer. (Egan and co. L.)
Decks J and W Harper, Norwich, dyers. (Poole and co. L.)
Daplyn R S and T Swayne, Limehouse, coal merchants. (Temple and co. L.)
Eayer J Finedon, Northamptonshire, farmer. (Caley, L.)
Emmett W Lawrence Pountney lane, oil merchant. (Yallop)
Fuller J Billericay, Essex, horse dealer. (Milne and co. L.)
Froars E Birmingham, merchant. (Hicks and co.)
Frod W Cudleston, Lancashire, flannel manufacturer. (Adlington and co. L.)
Francis S Norwich, manufacturer. (Longdill and co. L.)
Flowers J G Leadenhall street, tailor. (Gale)
Findlay R and G H Adam's court, Old Broad street, silk manufacturers. (Poole)
Gray J Wardour street, baker. (Abbott)
Giles J E Shoreditch, oilman. (Nelson)
Godwin C Burslem, merchant. (Jenkins and co. L.)
Gowland T Great Winchester street, merchant. (Pater-son and co.)
Greaves W H Philpot lane, druggist. (Pater-son and co.)
Guth R Bridge road, Lambeth, coach maker. (Ellis and co.)
Hall J R Webb's County terrace, Newington, merchant. (Clabon, L.)
Hudson T Armley, Yorkshire, clothier. (Tottle and co. L.)
Haynes W Lowestoft, Suffolk, fish merchant. (Hey-thuyfen, L.)
Holland P South Blyth, Northumberland, ship builder. (Cardale and co. L.)
Hodgkinson A Heath Chamock, Lancashire, cotton manu-facturer. (Meddowcroft, L.)
Hawkins R Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, horse dealer. (Emley, L.)

Hart A Little Alie street, navy agent. (Isaacs)
Halls J Sawdon, Cambridgeshire, grocer. (Caley, L.)
Hickson W New Bond street, confectioner
Hyde W Howford buildings, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Thomas)
Harrison W Yeldersley, Derbyshire, dealer. (Barber, L.)
Hockly D Brook street, Holborn, goldsmith. (Barbor)
Johnson G Manchester, linen draper. (Willis and co. L.)
Johnson J Stamford, Lincolnshire, coach and harness maker. (Chilton, L.)
Jowitt J Huyton, Lancashire, farmer. (Norris, L.)
Knapp W Leeds, joiner. (Batty, L.)
Leach W Clitheroe, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Makinson, L.)
Laing G Commercial Sale rooms, Mincing lane, merchant. (Knight and co.)
Little E Bolton, Cumberland, blacksmith; W Little, Bolton, slate merchant; and A Little, Bolton, woodmonger. (Steel and son, Cocker-mouth)
Langston E Manchester, cotton merchant. (Makinson, L.)
Marsden E Bolton, cabinet maker. (Windle, L.)
Manifold A and J Liverpool, tanners. (Norris, L.)
Marth J Sidmouth, bookseller. (Darke and co. L.)
Milnes J Saddleworth, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. (Milne and co. L.)
Minchin T A; W G Carter, and A Kelly, jun. Southamp-ton, bankers. (Buckle, L.)
Mendus T Globe street, Mile End, cabinet maker. (Chamfreys, London)
Neville S Leeds, flour seller. (Stocker and co. L.)
Pollard T Worcester, butcher. (Cardale and co. L.)
Parnell E Congleton, milliner. (Pownall and co. L.)
Perkins T Manchester, and S. Armstrong, New Mills, Derby, cotton spinners. (Makinson, L.)
Preece J Peterborough court, Fleet street, gold beater. (Towers)
Prichard E Llanwrst, Denbighshire, shopkeeper. (Ed-munds, London)
Pratt W Birmingham, druggist. (Long and co. L.)
Payne C Neckinger Dying grounds, Bermondsey, dyer. (Birkett, London)
Roddam H R North Shields, victualler. (Cardale and co. London)
Read A Lower Grosvenor street, wine merchant. (Orlebar)
Rogers T Worcester, hay salesman. (Long and co. L.)
Rimington S Chatham, grocer. (James, L.)
Rudman S Lyncombe, Somersetshire, quarry woman. (Frowd and co. L.)
Storkey J Bristol, cheesefactor. (Vizard and co. L.)
Sargent T Millbank row, timber merchant. (Vandercom and co. London)
Sims L Buphill row, stationer. (Isaacs)
Stoneley S Salford, victualler. (Adlington and co. L.)
Savery H Bristol, sugar refiner. (Bigg, L.)
Stanley G Cartworth, Yorkshire, clothier. (Fisher and co. London)
Trokes M Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor and co. L.)
Taylor J Birmingham, wharfinger. (Smith, L.)
Wigney G A and G Seymour, Chichester, brewers. (Henfon, London)
Webster W and J Yates, Bolton, ironmongers. (Adlington and co. London)
Watson H Bolton, druggist. (Adlington and co. London)
Walker G L Leeds, worsted spinner. (Wilson and co. L.)
Wingett T Plymouth, boot and shoe maker. (Bezon and co.)
Wright J Blue Anchor road, Bermondsey, vinegar dealer. (Smith)
Yates J Burnley, Lancashire, money scrivener. (Addison, London).

DIVIDENDS.

A'lon R Manchester
Arnold D and N Bristol
Burmeister J W and C L Vidal, New London street
Bromley J jun. Stafford
Blakey G and W Leeds
Brentnall J Derby
Blinks T Southampton street, Blooms-bury
Binns J and J Love, Cornwall
Baylis D Stroud
Barlow T Appleton, Lancashire
Baker C T Marlborough
Breeze W Hanley, Staffordshire
Bailey J Reading
Campbell D B Harper, and A Baillie, Old Jewry
Carpenter J P and J Webber, Wellin-gton, Somersetshire
Carpenter H and W Alresford, Hants
Collins F New Fishborne, Sussex
Chettleburgh D jun. Norwich
Collen M Liverpool
Daws W Ulverston
Duffard P Welbeck street
Houston R Liverpool
Dampier E Primrose street, Bishops-gate

Davis N Gloucester terrace, New road, Whitechapel
Dawson W Wetherby
Earl T Kingston
Earp W P and J P Bagnall, Wolver-hampton
Edwards M Freshford, Somersetshire
Fern A B Lichfield
Felton R Lawrence Pountney lane
Foster J and J Selby
Foster W Walfall
Gill S Horbury, Yorkshire
Greaves T Broomfield, Yorkshire
Goodlake J H Water lane, Tower street
Goodall D and T Wilkinson, Pater-noster row
Griffiths R Pool, Montgomeryshire
Goodall W and J Turner, Garlick hill
Gates S Steyning, Sussex
Greetham C Liverpool
Gray B Liverpool
Hoffman J Mile End road
Harris A Gulsone square, White-chapel
Hughes J Liverpool
Hallett W Spitalfields
Horton T Old City Chambers

Hopkins S and R Leverfage, Sea-furze, Nantwich
Harvey J Weymouth
Horlock J W, W Anderson, and C Jones, Bath
Hewson D Wigton, and J Barnes, Little Eampton, Cumberland
Handley J Coton, Staffordshire
Hall R S Bank buildings, City
Howitt J Whitecross street
Harper W Norwich
Hall M and T Hull
Hodson J and M Hargreaves, Liverpool
Jackson J Easingwold, Yorkshire
Joseph and Hughes, Winchester street
Jackson J Leeds
Johnson S Skinner street, Finsbury market
Jenkins T Judd street, Brunswick square
Keating A Strand
Lellie A Size lane
Lewis J Mincing lane
Lewis E Llanbister, Radnorshire
Lewis W Ducommun lodge, Shropshire
Martin W Leadenhall market
Marshall J King's Head court, New-gate street

Marks

Marks J Bath place, New road
 Martin M D Burlington arcade
 Moule H Bath
 Mercer J Graydonley, Lancashire
 Mitchell T Cowick, Yorkshire
 Mayer J Camomile street
 Morris E Newtown, Montgomeryshire
 Merchant J Shepton Mallet
 Miller W West Teignmouth
 Moore G Liverpool
 Nye J Tunbridge
 Nobiliard N Weymouth
 Pocklington R Winthorpe, and W
 Dickinson, Newark
 Paffons T Duke street, St. James's
 Phillips T Bread street hill
 Pritchard J Bristol
 Palfister T York
 Palyart I London street, Fenchurch
 street
 Pigot W Ratcliff highway
 Powell J and T Holborn hill

Robson J Little Britain
 Readle W East Teignmouth
 Russell J Palace wharf, Lambeth
 Rose J St. Michael's alley, Cornhill
 Rainbow W Lombard street, Chelsea
 Ridley J Lancaster
 Row J Sunbury
 Richmond T G Church street, Ro.
 therhithe
 Sykes J and G Curriers' hall court
 Shirley J St. John Bedwardine, Wor-
 cestershire
 Sparkes C L Southbersted, Sussex
 Slater G Liverpool
 Snuggs J W A Lime street
 Shobert J and J Sawyer, Lothbury
 Symmons T Strand
 Syas J Wakefield
 halt W Stone
 Seaton J and co, Huddersfield
 Thomas R Northumberland court,
 Strand

Thomas J E Reading
 Teather L Nottingham
 Valentine J H Church passage, Old
 Jewry
 Wilton T Morton, Lincolnshire
 Watton E Withern, Lincolnshire
 Whates R Wapping street
 Wadley J Coventry street
 Woodward W Cannon street
 Wroath D Truro
 Wise S and C Maidstone
 Wilson J H Jun. Upper Belgrave place
 Wright W Uppingham
 Wright W and J Aldermanbury
 Wilton J Hanley, Staffordshire
 Wilkin J Preston
 Willatts T Great Queen street, Lin-
 coln's Inn fields
 Warner A Catherine street, Tower
 Wigan R Eccleston, Lancashire
 Watt J Preston.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of August, 1819.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Vari- ation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.17	17 & 18	N.E.	29.05	30	S.	0.42	30	1.12	29.84
Thermometer	82°	21	E.	45½°	31	W.	25°	24	36½°	66.50
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	86½°	23	E.	3°	2	N.E.	65½	23	77½	38.67

Prevailing wind,—N.E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 6.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
11	13	13	28	13	4

The weather, during the whole of this month, was extremely fine and dry; and the number of bright days is greater than has happened in any of the past months. The barometer and thermometer were both remarkably high. The average variation of the mercury in the former, in twenty-four hours, for the month, is only 0.08 of an inch. In the afternoon of the 1st we had much thunder, and a very heavy shower of rain fell between three and four

o'clock. In the night there was also much lightning, and an unusual number of small meteors, (vulgarly called falling or shooting stars,) were seen darting through the atmosphere in all directions. Between the 28th and 30th the barometer fell 0.80 of an inch, and the afternoon of the latter day was very stormy. The quantity of rain that fell on the remaining four days was very trifling.

A. E.

St. John's-square; Sept. 21.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for July, 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.88—maximum, 30.14—minimum, 29.24—range, .90 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 64° 2'—maximum, 80°—minimum, 50°—range, 30°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .24 of an inch, which was on the 19th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours 22°, which was on the 30th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 2.6 inches; number of changes, 10.

Monthly fall of rain, 2.580 inches—rainy days, 17—foggy, 0—snowy 0—haily, 0.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
1	1	0	7	1	3	2	16	0	0

Brisk winds, 0—Boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
0	6	0	2	1	23	2

Bridge-street, Manchester; Aug. 20.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THERE is no novelty of report from any part of the country at this time, but a month hence, the barn-floors will have determined with more accuracy on the quantity of the various crops. With respect to aggregate products, the present is the most plentiful season which has occurred for many years, not only in this country but throughout Europe, in most of the corn-countries of which there is also a considerable stock of old wheat. Our last year's wheat considerably excels in quality the growth of the present; and, in course, fetches more money in the market. Beans are a great and good crop, with local failures. Heligoland beans, however, and Talavera or Spanish wheat, have failed generally; the latter, we apprehend, not from early sowing, as generally supposed, but rather from the capriciousness of our climate, to which the foreign species have not yet been sufficiently habituated. Swedish turnips, although natives of a climate far severer than ours, are always a more hazardous crop than the common species, and are at present in a very uncertain state, much mildewed in every quarter. Labour, which has been high in the harvest-field, continues so in threshing, the quantity of

straw being extraordinary; that in the ear not proportionate. Rain is greatly wanted in the north, and water for the cattle, which have been driven miles for that necessary; the pastures are burnt up, and the stubbles bare. In other parts, a far more favourable report; but, in all, rain much wanted. Hops a great and fine crop, with a prospect of a still greater reduction of price. In Scotland, most of the crops a full average. Live stock somewhat cheaper; but, although pigs are quoted as plentiful and cheap, such is not the case at Smithfield, as in the pig-breeding counties westward. On wool, nothing noticeable. The general prospect, a reduction of all the necessities of life.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s.—Lamb 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.—Veal 5s. 6d. to 7s.—Pork 6s. to 7s. 4d.—Bacon —. Fat 3s. 10d.

Corn Exchange: New Wheat 50s. to 74s.—Old do. 70s. to 76s.—Barley 24s. to 42s.—Oats 18s. to 32s.—The Quartern-loaf, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—Hay 4l. 10l. to 6l. 10s.—Clover do. 3l. 10s. to 8l. 3s.—Straw 1l. 1s. to 1l. 18s.

Coals in the Pool, 32s. to 45s. per chaldron.

Middlesex; Sept. 20.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER;

Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ALL England continues to be deeply affected by the late events at Manchester, to illustrate which, we have caused a Plan of the scite of Peter's-field to be engraved, for the better information of our readers in perusing the various narratives, and have inserted it, with the letter of the correspondent who favoured us with it, in another part of the present Number.

For many other interesting details, we are obliged to refer, for want of room, to the files of the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Times*, *Star*, *Globe*, *Statesman*, and other newspapers; but, as characteristic of the universal feeling, we have subjoined the Regent's Letter of Thanks, the Address of the City of London, and the extraordinary Court answer; the Resolutions of the Westminster meeting; and those of the Southwark meeting: also some extracts illustrative of the conduct of the Grand Jury at Lancaster, of which the son of the Lord-lieutenant was chairman, from Mr. Pearson's letter. The world are curious to know the nature of the crimes

of which the Court answer insinuates the magistrates had advice, which crimes could be punished in no better way than by cutting the guilty and the innocent to pieces in a summary manner. The Court letter of thanks commenced those extrajudicial opinions of which the Court answer affects to complain. Of course, all the criminal parties in these proceedings will be made to answer by every means which the law presents, and no relaxation must take place till justice is satisfied.

A subscription has been set on foot, which already amounts to several thousand pounds, to defray the expenses of legal proceedings, and indemnify the sufferers.

By some official precipitancy, an express seems to have been dispatched to the Regent, then on a tour on the coast; and, on the FIFTH DAY after the tragedy at Manchester, the following extraordinary Letter of Royal Thanks was dispatched:

Whitehall, Aug. 21, 1819.

MY LORD,—Having laid before the Prince Regent the account transmitted to me

me from Manchester, of the proceedings at that place on Monday last, I have been commanded by his Royal Highness to request, that your Lordship will express to the magistrates of the county palatine of Lancaster, who attended on that day, the great satisfaction derived by his Royal Highness from their prompt, decisive, and efficient measures, for the preservation of the public tranquillity; and likewise, that your Lordship will communicate to Major Trafford, his Royal Highness's high approbation of the support and assistance to the civil power afforded on that occasion by himself and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, serving under his command.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

To the Earl of Derby, &c. &c. Knowsley.

N. B. A similar letter was addressed to Lord Stamford, respecting the Cheshire magistrates and yeomanry.

CITY ADDRESS.

"To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

"The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled;

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness with feelings of the most serious alarm and regret, at the extraordinary and calamitous proceedings which have taken place at Manchester.

"We humbly represent to your Royal Highness, that, under the free principles of the British constitution, it is the undoubted right of Englishmen to assemble together for the purpose of deliberating upon public grievances, as well as on the legal and constitutional means of obtaining redress.

"That, for the exercise of this right, a meeting was held at Manchester on the 16th of August last, and, without entering into the policy or prudence of convening such assembly, it appears to us, from the information which has transpired, that the said meeting was legally assembled, that its proceedings were conducted in an orderly and peaceable manner, and that the people composing it were, therefore, acting under the sanction of the laws, and entitled to the protection of the magistrates.

"We have nevertheless learnt with grief and astonishment, that, while the meeting was so assembled, and when no act of riot and tumult had taken place, the magistrates issued their warrants for the apprehension of certain persons then present, for the execution of which, although no resistance was made on the part of the peo-

ple, or those against whom warrants were issued, they immediately resorted to the aid of the military; when, without any previous warning of their intention, the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry, rushing suddenly forward, opened a passage through the multitude, furiously attacking, by force of arms, peaceable and unoffending citizens, whereby great numbers of men, women, and children, and even peace-officers, were indiscriminately and wantonly rode over, and many inhumanly sabred and killed.

"We feel ourselves called upon to express to your Royal Highness our strongest indignation at these unprovoked and intemperate proceedings, which we cannot view but as highly disgraceful to the character of Englishmen, and a daring violation of the British constitution.

"That from your Royal Highness's known and declared attachment to the constitution and the laws, we feel the most decided conviction that your Royal Highness never could have been induced to express your approval of the conduct of the abettors and perpetrators of these atrocities, had not your Royal confidence been abused by interested and misrepresented statements of these illegal and fatal transactions.

"We humbly submit to your Royal Highness, that, at a time when the great body of his Majesty's subjects are suffering under the severest privations, however erroneous may be their ideas as to the means of redress, a kind and conciliating attention to their complaints is equally called for by policy and justice; and that, depriving them of the means of expressing their grievances by cruelty and despotism, can only tend to increase the present discontents, destroy public confidence in the pure and equal administration of justice, excite disaffection, and lead to acts of open violence or secret revenge.

"We therefore humbly pray, that, in order to avert these calamities, to maintain the authority of the law, and to protect the lives and liberties of the subject, your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to institute an immediate and effectual inquiry into the outrages that have been committed, and cause the guilty perpetrators thereof to be brought to signal and condign punishment.

"Signed by order of the Court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

This Address was moved, after a very eloquent speech, by Alderman Waithman, seconded by Mr. Hurcombe, and ably supported by Messrs. Bumstead, Patten, Eicke, Taylor, and Pearsall. The numbers were 71 to 45.

To the Address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer:

"I receive with feelings of deep regret this address and petition of the Lord Mayor,

Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"At a time when ill-designing and turbulent men are actively engaged in inflaming the minds of their fellow-subjects, and endeavouring, by means the most daring and insidious, to alienate them from their allegiance to his Majesty, and the established constitution of the realm, it is on the vigilance and conduct of the magistrates that the preservation of the public tranquillity must in a great degree depend; and a firm, faithful, and active, discharge of their duty, cannot but give them the strongest claim to the support and approbation of their sovereign and their country.

"With the circumstances which preceded the late meeting at Manchester you must be unacquainted, and of those which attended it, you appear to have been incorrectly informed.

"If, however, the laws were really violated on that occasion by those to whom it immediately belonged to assist in the execution of them, the tribunals of this country are open to afford redress; but to institute an extrajudicial inquiry, under such circumstances as the present, would be manifestly inconsistent with the clearest principles of public justice."

Westminster Resolutions.

"That by law and custom, the people of this country have a right publicly to assemble, to petition the King and either House of Parliament, or to discuss any public matter, to complain of any grievance, and to propose such lawful remedies as to them may seem necessary.

"That the late meeting of the people at Manchester, called "to consider the propriety of adopting the most legal and effectual means of attaining a reform in the Commons House of Parliament," was a lawful meeting.

"That it appears to us, that, when the people were thus lawfully assembled, and peaceably performing a public duty, they were wantonly, wickedly, and cruelly, attacked by Yeomanry Cavalry, under the direction of local magistrates, and that some of them were killed, others mutilated, and a still larger number miserably wounded and trampled upon.

"That this atrocious outrage on the defenceless and peaceable people, against all, and in defiance of, justice, is an attempt to destroy by the sword all the yet remaining liberties of Englishmen.

"That this new mode, (the only one of late resorted to,) of answering the well grounded complaints and petitions of the people, is one of the many lamentable consequences of the House of Commons being every thing but what it ought to be, — a real representation of the people.

"That the liberties we still possess, can only be preserved; those we have lost, restored; the peace, the comfort, the hap-

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pinness, of the people be promoted, and their property protected, by making the elective franchise so equal, so extensive, and so secure, that it shall be impossible to corrupt the electors; and the duration of parliament so short, that it shall be the interest of the representative to act faithfully towards his constituents.

"That an address to the Prince Regent, founded on the foregoing resolutions, be now read.

"That it is the duty of every friend to his country, to assist in procuring redress for those persons who have been illegally maimed, wounded, and imprisoned, in consequence of the meeting held on the 16th of last month at Manchester, to afford such relief as may be necessary to the sufferers and their families, and to bring to punishment the perpetrators of the outrage.

"That the conduct of Henry Hunt, esq. in the recent stand he has made against the violation of the law in his own person, and on the behalf of his fellow-sufferers, is such as commands the respect, and ought to receive the support, of his countrymen."

At this meeting Sir Francis Burdett made a speech of great eloquence, and was ably seconded by Messrs. Hobhouse, Thelwall, Walker, Richter, &c.

Southwark Resolutions.

"That it is the imprescriptible right of freemen to meet and discuss their grievances, and that it is their duty to maintain these rights, to avoid becoming slaves, and thus render themselves unworthy of the privileges derived from their ancestors.

"That it appears to this meeting, a criminal, cruel, and cowardly outrage, has been committed by the Magistrates and Yeomanry Cavalry of Manchester, on the 16th of August, against an unoffending multitude, constitutionally and legally assembled.

"That this outrage appears to have been premeditated by the Magistrates, and by clandestine arrangements so conducted, as to prevent the unfortunate victims from avoiding the ferocious malice and unmanly cruelty of the Yeomanry Cavalry, charged with the execution of an unlawful order.

"That the blood shed upon this occasion demands that justice which Trial by Jury affords; and those who oppose such justice being granted, render themselves confederates of the original guilty parties.

"That this meeting sees with indignation the advisers of the Crown have, without investigation, approved these criminal proceedings, and that they have moreover insidiously opposed impediments to the prosecution of the offenders, by a refusal to grant "an immediate and effectual enquiry into the outrages that have been

been committed, and to cause the guilty perpetrators thereof to be brought to signal and condign punishment;" and that they have thereby afforded another proof of their disposition to establish a military despotism.

"That it appears to this meeting the ministers have, by such conduct, proved themselves unworthy of the confidence of the Prince Regent, and that the continuance of the office of the professed supporters of a system of military government, cruelty, and injustice, is fatal to the liberties of the country and safety of the people.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, since the ministers of the Crown have identified themselves with the transactions on the fatal 16th of August, at Manchester, by advising the Prince Regent to approve the conduct pursued on that occasion by the Magistrates and Yeomanry, and since they have moreover advised his Royal Highness, in answer to the Common Council of the City of London, to refuse their prayer for an immediate and effectual inquiry; that, under such circumstances, it would be useless and inexpedient again to petition the executive authority, whilst his councils are directed by the present official advisers.

"That being reduced to this situation, this meeting does recommend to all counties, cities, boroughs, and parishes, throughout the United Kingdom, to assemble forthwith, and call aloud for the trial and punishment of those who shall be proved to have inhumanly violated the laws, to raise at the same time their united voices in favour of an immediate reform in the representative system, and to sustain "Trial by Jury," as the only security left for their lives and properties.

"That it appears to this meeting, that an union amongst all the friends of British liberty, and of a just and mild government, is more than ever necessary; and that it is the duty of every man who is actuated by these principles and feelings, to promote such concert.

"That a subscription be opened, and that George Wetherstone, esq. be treasurer; and that when the same is closed, the amount be paid over to Sir Robert Wilson, who is requested to attend to the proper distribution thereof, in conjunction with the Westminster Committee; and that Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Wetherstone, Davies, Lee, Cooper, Black, Gillies, and Ault, be a committee, to carry this resolution into effect, and that they have power to add to their numbers."

Extract from Mr. Pearson the Solicitor's Letter from Manchester.

Although five bills, for maliciously cutting, had been sent into the grand jury on

the 3d of Sept. as early as one o'clock, and the bill against Mr. Hunt and his friends did not go in till the following morning, yet the grand jury thought fit, in defiance of ordinary usage, and a very spirited remonstrance in writing, sent in by Mr. Hunt, to let the last be first, and the first last.

The first indictment for maliciously cutting, was preferred by Mr. Gilmore, of Manchester, a respectable tradesman, who proved, that, while he was at his dinner with his family, on the 16th, he heard a noise, and being informed that the Yeomanry were ordered out to disperse the multitude, went towards the ground; and, having arrived at the top of the street where his house was situated, and found the people running towards him, chased by the Yeomanry, turned round, and was retiring to his house, walking on the flagstones, when, within twenty-five paces of his own door, one of them struck at his head with his sabre; his hat, however, protected him from the blow, but, having been knocked from his head, he was in the act of stooping to pick it up, when one of the gallant Yeomanry found that the opportunity of a bare-headed man, unarmed, in a defenceless position, was not to be lost, and cut him with his sword, and inflicted a wound on the head. The prosecutor's son was a witness of the transaction, and joined with his father in giving evidence on the bill. When, however, it was brought in by the grand jury, the public was astonished with the sound of "Not found against Edward Tebbut."

The next bill was against the same person, preferred by Eliz. Farren, a poor interesting looking woman, who was standing in the neighbourhood of the meeting, with her infant child at her breast; this, however, was no protection from the rude attack of the Yeomanry. Seeing Mr. Tebbutt, one of the Yeomanry, coming, she held her child down, and prayed of him to spare her infant; while, however, in the act of saving her child, she received a deep sabre wound, three inches long, from the crown of her head to the top of the forehead; her child fell from her arms, and received a severe contusion on the head, of which it is to this day suffering. The woman instantly fell, from the shock of the blow; but, although she was a neighbour of the gentleman who inflicted the wound, he repeated his attack, and struck at her with his sword as she was falling; the sword, however, got entangled in her clothes, and did not do her any further injury; she was soon afterwards taken home in a fainting state. But neither the sight of a gaping wound, nor the evidence of the woman, were sufficient to convince the grand jury, and the bill was rejected: it should be observed, that the woman deposed, that at the time she was attacked,

attacked, she did not, nor does she now, believe that the Riot Act had been read; and further, that there had not been any tumult, any stones thrown, or any resistance, or insult, offered to the Yeomanry, or any other person.

The following case shared the same fate. It was an indictment against Ed. Meagher, for maliciously cutting, under Lord Ellenborough's Act. Cheetham, the prosecutor, proved, that, after the meeting had been dispersed, he was going down one of the streets in Manchester, the opposite direction to the meeting, about a quarter of a mile from the spot, where he was met by a small party of the Yeomanry; there were two or three strangers walking the same way with the prosecutor, when Meagher cried out, "Damn you, disperse;" to which Cheetham replied, "You stop the way; give us room, and we will be gone." Meagher then appeared to make room for passing, by riding out a yard or two from the wall; when Cheetham attempted to pass, and Meagher cried out, "Damn you, I will cut your head off," and immediately made a desperate stroke at him, which, after cutting clean off about seven inches of the rim of his hat, took effect in the neck just under the ear, and inflicted a dreadful gash three inches long and one inch deep. The person of the author of the outrage was described by the next witness, Nathan Broadbent, who gave evidence to the activity of Meagher in dealing out his gashes indiscriminately upon all around with a blood-thirsty fury.

The next indictment, against one T. Shelmerdine, by a poor woman upwards of sixty years old, who went out to the purlieus of the meeting to seek for a lad her son; and, seeing the Yeomanry coming, she strove to make her escape, when Shelmerdine rode up to her in a furious manner. Having known him from a child, she cried out, "Tom Sheldermine, thee will not hurt me, I know;" deaf however to her supplications, he rode her down, and cut her on the head with his sabre, from the effects of which she thinks it probable she shall never recover.

The last indictment which was preferred was against one Carlton, by a little boy, who received a most dreadful wound on the head from the sabre of this person. This lad, William Leigh, had, boy-like, attended the meeting from curiosity, and was one of those composing a thick compact body, created by the attempts of the crowd to escape. Upon the heads, shoulders, necks, and arms, of these poor wretches, the Yeomanry Cavalry were dealing out their cuts with a liberal hand, when the poor lad, having caught the eye of Carlton, whom he knew, he ran towards him to get out of the crowd; but his acquaintance replied to his application for

safety by a blow at his head, which gave him a deep wound full three or four inches long: the grand jury, however, threw out the bill. Numbers of other cases could have been preferred, but it would have been unavailing; it became evident that the jury acted upon some fixed principle, which would have rendered all efforts to obtain redress unsuccessful. It was clear, that the rejection of the bills did not arise from what appeared on the testimony of the witnesses, nor from a disbelief of their evidence, but probably from preconceived opinions as to the reading of the Riot Act, or some other facts not then before them. Tottering old age, unsuspecting youth, manly spirit, defenceless woman, and unoffending infancy, had in vain presented themselves before the inquest of their country, seeking for redress, and sued in vain: it therefore became useless again to intrude upon their attention.

Great interest has been excited by the decisions of the grand jury which found true bills for misdemeanours against Messrs. Hunt, Knight, Moorhouse, Saxton, and some others; and also against Owen, a creature of the Manchester police, for perjury: but rejected the bills for cutting and maiming against certain of the Yeomanry Cavalry. The conduct of one of the coroners has been the subject of much reprobation; and that of the magistrates, during various proceedings, has excited astonishment and reprehension.

We have singular satisfaction in being enabled to lay before our readers a correct copy of the Speech of Alderman WAITHMAN, in support of the reasonable proposition of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, for the House to pledge itself, early in the next session, to appoint a Committee to enquire into the abuses in the representation of the people. The motion was rejected by 153 to 58; but it will have rendered an important service to the cause of civil liberty, in leading to the delivery of the able arguments in favour of reform which have been assembled in this eloquent oration. Had the motion been agreed to, equivocal and uncertain as was the pledge which it gave, the people would patiently have waited the issue; and there would not have existed a just and necessary cause for any popular meetings through the country; and then our feelings of humanity and patriotism would not have been outraged by the cruel, unmanly, and illegal, transactions at Manchester. It is our opinion, that in the cause of reform the people of these kingdoms ought to continue united and

firm, and ought not to permit their just and constitutional desires to be defeated by military violence, by legal prevarication, or by the insolent sophistry of the servile newspapers. But we are anticipating the arguments which are more eloquently urged by Alderman Waithman, in whose speech we adopt every sentiment, and recommend them to general attention and extensive circulation throughout the empire. Let us hope, while such opinions are cheered, even within the House of Commons, that the next session of Parliament may atone for the paucity of energy evinced in the last, and may not only effectuate salutary reforms, but procure justice for the humble victims who have suffered brutal outrage in peaceably asserting their lawful rights.

Mr. Speaker,—Sir: The speech of the honorable gentleman near me, (Mr. Grenfell,*) appears, as far as the proceedings of this house have fallen under my view, to be at variance with his own conduct, and inconsistent with the vote he has declared his intention to give on this occasion. The honorable gentleman has contended, that all our present evils have arisen,—not from the defective state of the representation,—but from the influence of the crown; which has, since the time of Mr. Dunning's celebrated motion, been the means of increasing our public debt from 160 millions to the enormous amount of 800 millions. But, sir, how could this influence have so predominated, if there were no defect in the construction of this house?—In our constitution, the House of Commons is the controlling power over the executive branch of the government;—the guardian of the public purse, as well as of the liberties of the people. If then the influence of the crown, as expressed by Mr. Dunning, has increased, and is increasing, and by that means our debt and taxes have advanced to their present fearful amount;—is it not manifest that this house has lost its controlling power, and become inefficient?—that it is itself controlled, and requires reformation? Had this house exerted a vigilant and efficient control over the executive,—and this influence had been restrained by a free representation of the people,—could the country have been brought into its present calamitous condition? Upon what ground, then, does the honorable gentleman defend the constitution of this house, by which that influence which he so loudly deprecates is promoted and protected?—And

how does it happen, that the honorable gentleman himself should for so many years have felt it necessary to oppose that system of taxation and influence, which the majority of this house has always supported?—Would it not follow, that the honorable gentleman had always been wrong;—that the ministers were always right;—and, therefore, his exertions were uniformly rendered unavailing by the decisions of a pure majority of this house. The honorable gentleman has stated that he has sat nineteen years in this house, and has often heard similar propositions, supported by a repetition of the same arguments. But, sir, instead of making this objection,—would it not have been better, if the honorable gentleman had undertaken to refute those arguments; which, however, he has left untouched. And is he not aware, with how much force the same objection might be urged against him, upon his favorite topic—the Bank.

An honorable gentleman on the opposite side, (Mr. Wilmot,) instead of attempting to meet the arguments, or to controvert the facts, in favor of reform, has imputed to the friends of the measure the base and wicked motive of endeavouring to inflame the public mind, by instigating popular discontent. This, sir, is a natural way of meeting propositions that are unacceptable, and arguments that are unanswerable. I have heard nothing from the honorable Baronet that can fairly be said to have any such tendency, nor can I conceive how the motion can have such an effect;—why else, it is said, has the measure been deferred to this advanced period of the sessions? I have had no communication with the honorable Baronet on the subject, nor does it follow that, in supporting the motion, I should agree in his view or plan of reform. But, sir, I can see no objection, either to the time, or the manner, in which this proposition is introduced to the house. On the contrary, after the sentiments of the people were so clearly ascertained at the late election,—after the desire for reform and retrenchment was so unequivocally and universally expressed,—after the result of all the popular contests had evinced a spirit favourable to temperate and practicable reform, and adverse to wild and visionary theories,—there was reason to hope, that the question would have been taken up by Ministers themselves in this house;—that, seeing this strong and steady disposition, they would secure the respect and esteem of the country, by consenting to its unequivocal wishes. It therefore became the honourable Baronet, and others interested in reform, to wait, and see what would be the conduct of Ministers. They have therefore given the government fair play. The people have waited,—in

* A gentleman of the Whig party, which, by its equivocal conduct has so long baffled the efforts of genuine patriotism.—EDITOR.

silent expectation,—to know whether the government or the parliament would originate any measure calculated to allay their sufferings, and redress their grievances;—and what has been the result?—What has the nation witnessed?—Why, sir, the session has been suffered to pass away, your deliberations are nearly brought to a close, and no measure of retrenchment has been determined upon, nor any attempt made to promote the principles of reform;—on the contrary, you have only added to their burthens;—and, when corruptions so flagrant at Grampound, Penrhyn, and some other boroughs, were brought under the consideration of this house, that it would not be prudent, perhaps, altogether to overlook, as if fearful that too much should be disclosed,—a most cautious delicacy was shewn to individuals called upon to answer questions calculated to discover the full extent of such moral and political depravity.

Sir, the people of this country are treated, on some occasions, as if they were destitute of common comprehension. They are thought to be incapable of understanding their own interests, and unfit to be entrusted with the exercise of those rights they inherit from their ancestors. Gentlemen are however greatly mistaken, if they entertain such notions. In one respect I have the advantage of most of the honourable members present; for, however deficient in talent or knowledge on other subjects, I have this superiority, at least, of knowing the real sentiments of a great portion of the British public; no one having mixed more with them, or been more accustomed to popular assemblies. I know them to be an enlightened, intelligent, and reasoning, community. I have recently canvassed some thousands; and, invariably, a spirit of sound and rational reform has appeared. I never could have obtained my seat in this House on any other principles. If the people of this country are not sufficiently enlightened to be allowed the exercise of the elective franchise,—I would ask, then, to what period of our history are we to look?—Even in times the most remote, our ancestors enjoyed this right. If, then, during the earlier times of our political history, they were vested with the sacred right of choosing representatives, will any honourable member have the confidence to contend, that they are now too ignorant of the constitution, or have too little attachment to its principles, to be permitted the full enjoyment of its benefits.

Sir, as a measure of imperious justice,—as a measure of national policy, upon which the safety and happiness of the State depends; this House ought not to separate, before some advancement has been made towards enquiry;—the very prospect of which is calculated to allay the irritated

feelings of the nation, and encourage a tranquil confidence in the Administration, and in Parliament. By agreeing to the present motion, the House does not pledge itself to any particular measure: it merely gives an assurance, that, in the ensuing sessions, it will take the most direct and effective means to ascertain the real cause of alarm, distress, and dissatisfaction; and apply to them the best remedy which an earnest and faithful investigation can suggest. Is there anything in such a proposition to inflame or to irritate the public feeling?—Will it not, on the contrary, tend to calm the minds of the people?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has lately thought proper, with this view, to hold out to the country some promises of economy the next session: these promises, however, appear to be a mere delusion, to get over present difficulties, and made for the mere purpose of passing down some most unpalatable expedients. The people, pressed down with the weight of their distresses, covered the table of the last Parliament with petitions:—those petitions were passed over with neglect and contempt. They have however borne their sufferings with exemplary patience;—they have sustained with fortitude and forbearance the irritating union of injury and insult. And what has been done, during the present sessions, towards redressing their grievances?—Why, sir, they have complained of their burthens, and you have increased them;—they have asked for bread, and you have given them a stone;—they have complained of excessive taxation, and you have loaded them with three millions of additional taxes;—and these taxes, on commodities that affect chiefly the middle and poorer classes of the community. A tax, for instance, of 4s. a pound is paid on tobacco:—the real value of the article itself is only 6d. The tax on malt is most oppressive to the labouring classes.

Sir, I am sorry to have seen the misapplication of knowledge and ability in an hon. gent. to whom I have before alluded; had he given his powers to the cause of reform, he would have made a more formidable appearance. The hon. gent. came evidently prepared with a quotation from Mr. Fox in his hand; but I would advise him to look a little further into the opinions of that great statesman, before he ventures again to quote him on that subject. The hon. gent. will not surely pretend, that the quotation he gave was applied to the question of reform; it applied to the relative duties of members and their constituents. Mr. Fox's sentiments are well-known on that point. He was of opinion, that in some instances a member might be instructed to do that which, as an honest and conscientious man, he could not perform:—I am of the same opinion, although I do not think such a difficulty
very

very likely to arise. I wish the hon. gent. to understand, that Mr. Fox was a zealous and consistent reformer, and a radical reformer;—not in the sense that term is now applied: I wish, indeed, these silly catch-words were exploded, for there can be no reform but what is radical;—that is, wherever an abuse is found, it should be taken up by the root:—to remove the top only would be to make it shoot up with more vigor. I would recommend the hon. gent. to read Mr. Fox's speech on reform in 1797, the best speech ever made on the subject. In that speech he maintained, that "we had no chance of recovery without reform;" and that,—"a day, an hour, ought not to elapse, without giving ourselves the chance of this recovery. When government is daily presenting itself in the shape of weakness, that borders on dissolution,—unequal to all the functions of useful strength, and formidable only in pernicious corruption,—weak in power, and strong only in influence,—am I to be told, that such a state of things can go on with safety to any branch of the constitution? If men think that, under the impression of such a system, we can go on without a recurrence to first principles, they argue against all theory, and against all practice." I need not remark, sir, with how much more force these observations would apply at the present moment. The hon. gent. has talked of other authorities, but he has not adduced any;—indeed, all the great authorities are in favour of reform,—Locke, Justice Raymond, and fifty others, down to Blackstone; with Lord Chatham, Lord Camden, Mr. Pitt, and even Mr. Burke,—for, although alarmed, yet in his better days and cooler moments he had avowed the same doctrine; and it is nowhere more strongly enforced than in his "Thoughts on the Present Discontents," where, among other forcible reasons, he stated that, "the House of Commons was not instituted to be a control upon the people, but a control for the people;" and further, "an addressing House of Commons, and a petitioning nation; an House of Commons full of confidence, when the nation is plunged in despair; in the utmost harmony with ministers, whom the people regard with the utmost abhorrence; who vote thanks when the public opinion calls upon them for impeachments; who are eager to grant, when the general voice demands account; who, in all disputes between the people and the administration, presume against the people; who punish their disorders, but refuse even to enquire into the provocations to them:—this is an unnatural, a monstrous state of things, in this constitution. Such an assembly may be a great, wise, and awful senate; but it is not, to any popular purpose, an House of Commons." These are the sentiments

of Burke; and which would apply now with tenfold force.

"It has been objected by the hon. gent. (Mr. Grenfell) that no specific plan was proposed; but, sir, at various times specific plans have been proposed, by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Flood, and others, none of which were acceded to; and now, when a motion is made, merely pledging the House to take the subject into consideration, this is made a ground of objection by those who are avowedly against all reform, and who would equally oppose any measure of a specific nature. We likewise see the old objection again resorted to,—that the reformers are not agreed among themselves. Nothing can surely be more futile than such objections. Would any man be so absurd as to contend, that, because there was some difference of opinion among physicians, no remedy whatever should be administered;—much less, that the case should not even be enquired into? If enquiry were never to be made until all the members of this House were agreed upon the precise measure that should be adopted, no advances could be made in public business; we should be debating without end;—and you, sir, might remain in that chair for ever. How is it with any measure which the government is determined to carry?—Is this unanimity necessary?—Did all agree in the precise nature of the Income Tax? No;—the measure was discussed, and conflicting opinions were settled by the vote of the House. So would it be with the question of reform, if undertaken with sincerity; but it seems, in questions that are to add to the burthens and the grievances of the people, these difficulties are easily got over;—but, in measures which propose to lighten their burthens, and to redress their grievances, they are insurmountable.

The distresses of the people are not denied; but it is said, Will a reform in Parliament remove them?—Will it give them employment?—Will it feed the hungry?—Certainly not: no man would contend that it could have any such instantaneous effect;—but, as our present difficulties have arisen for want of a watchful and vigilant parliamentary control, a reform would tend gradually to remove them, and to guard against their recurrence.

Gentlemen deprecate the extension of the elective franchise, and exclaim, What! would you let in the rabble?—Why, sir, you have already got the rabble; it is the rabble who vote in most of the rotten boroughs;—while the people of property and respectability are excluded. But, even in the great and populous towns,—Liverpool, Lancaster, and various others that I could mention,—how many of the rabble have the right of voting; while the persons of property and respectability residing on the spot are altogether excluded.

and

and cannot obtain, even by purchase, the right of voting. An apprenticeship to a waterman or master of a coasting-vessel confers that right, although the parties may reside at the extremity of the kingdom. By a petition presented this day from Liverpool, and now upon your table, it is stated, that two-thirds of the resident householders there have no votes, and that two-thirds of the voters are non-residents. Even in the city of London the freeholders have no votes;—nor even the resident householders, although citizens, unless they are also on the Livery. The county of Cornwall alone returns to parliament, exclusive of county-members, as many representatives as thirteen other counties:—and who will pretend to say that every borough in that county is not as corrupt as Grampound and Penryn? Sir; when these practices are brought to view, how do you propose to cure them?—Why, by extending the right of voting to the adjacent hundred; that is, by conferring the right of voting on those freeholders who already have votes, and allowing them to vote conjointly with the corrupt and perjured voters of the borough;—while the great majority of the respectable householders throughout the kingdom have no votes at all,—and some of the most wealthy and populous towns are totally unrepresented:—thereby, instead of allowing these boroughs to sell themselves, you turn them over to one man, who will sell them in the lump;—a condition infinitely more pernicious, degrading, and detestable.

It is said, however, that, if it were not for such boroughs, the commercial interest would not be represented in this house: but this, sir, I deny; for, if the right of voting were transferred from rotten boroughs to populous towns, and manufacturing districts, an equal number of commercial men would be returned in a free and independent manner;—while, by the present system, they are compelled to buy their seats, and, in return, obtain an indemnity for the purchase, by selling themselves to the minister. The landed interest has its full proportion of members;—and, as for lawyers, we are so over-done, that we are devoured by them:—but, the objection is not so much to their being here, as to the way in which they come here, and the purposes for which they buy their seats. If reform took place, this house would not probably be filled with better or more enlightened members than at present; but, there would be this essential difference, that, obtaining their seats by the free suffrages of the people, they would feel an obligation to attend to the interests of those by whom they were elected, instead of their own. Talents, character, and property, would then have its due weight in the estimation of the electors; and we should no longer see men enter these walls,

whose persons, or even names, were never before known or heard of at the place for which they take their seats, and with which they never had any interest or connexion.

Sir, a long course of ruinous measures, wantonly entered upon, and extravagant and boundless expences, have so reduced the resources of this country, that if, unhappily, another war should be found necessary, there would be no means left to meet it. Whence came all this?—Can any member have the confidence to state, that, if this house had shown a watchful regard for the public interest, and acted with firmness and independence, the country could have been reduced to its present situation. The question now is, Will you look the evil in the face, and make a vigorous effort to retrieve the country?—Will you endeavour to effect a reformation, which you may yourselves guide and direct?—or will you wait until it be forced upon you, in a manner that you can neither resist nor controul? The question can no longer with safety be postponed; and, unless this house will take timely and effectual measures to remove existing grievances, God knows whether any one will be allowed to sit here, or whether we shall have any house at all. Nothing short of a pure House of Commons, and a thorough reformation of abuses, can put the country into good-humour, and secure the affections of the people:—this, sir, is the rooted conviction of my mind, and fire cannot drive it out of me. Am I to be answered, that such a reformation is impracticable;—that, to attempt it, would put to hazard existing establishments? Have, then, sir, the abuses assumed so gigantic a shape, that it would be unsafe to touch them?—This would be an argument against further delay. Will it be said, that there are wild and extravagant notions afloat;—that the people are unreasonable in their demands? But, sir, if the people are unreasonable,—if they do ask too much,—is that a reason why you should do nothing? If you satisfy the honest and the reasonable, you would leave the factious and unprincipled to sink into insignificance, and no danger could be apprehended.

But, sir, how are you to get rid of the question?—Can you persuade the people that no abuses exist?—Will you pretend to say there are none?—Can you prevail upon the people to abandon the pursuit of reform?—Can you, in short, contrive to set this question at rest?—Impossible! The people know how this house is constructed as well as you do: this question has been agitated, and gaining strength, for the last fifty years;—it has grown with the distresses and the burthens of the country, and is too well understood ever to be abandoned. I implore the house, then,

to take this subject into its serious consideration;—apply a remedy to these abuses, and carry tranquillity and confidence to the people. Let the house search into the condition of the representation; and, if they are able to report (which, by the way, will be doing wonders) that such abuses do not exist, then indeed might the people be satisfied. But no, sir, the abuse is acknowledged, and the remedy is refused. While redress is denied, we see exorbitant imposts demanded by ministers, and granted almost as a matter of course. They are opposed indeed by long speeches, which keep us here until three or four in the morning;—but nothing is done to alleviate the distresses of the country. (*Continued cheering.*)

Sir, I feel grateful for these marks of applause, as they have afforded me some relief at the present moment. I have been induced, by the kind indulgence of the house, to make larger drafts upon its patience than I at first intended:—I shall, however, only trouble you with two or three observations more. As, sir, every member of the house, whatever may be his political feeling, or of whatever party, professes to support the constitution,—it only remains to ascertain what that constitution really is. Is it a part of the con-

stitution to have a free representation of the people in parliament?—If that be the case, will it be contended that it would be unsafe to render it so? That if, freed from these abuses, the government could not stand? Is, then, the constitution a mere fanciful fabric,—beautiful only in theory,—existing only in name? that it requires the aid of influence and corruption to carry it into practice? If so, we ought no longer to venerate it;—instead of our regard, it would only call for our abhorrence. But, sir, if this house really values the constitution;—if it be calculated to promote and secure the rights, the interests, and the liberties, of the people;—let us lose no time in freeing it from those impurities which threaten its destruction. The measure of reform must one day come upon us;—and I again implore this house not to shut their ears against the complaints of the people, by rejecting this proposition, but to give it all the attention and consideration which a question of such momentous and such vital interest demands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A victory has been gained near Barcelona over the royalists, by which that city fell into the hands of the republicans, and other advantages are promised.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

ON the 2d ult. a numerous and respectable meeting took place in Palace-yard, Westminster, Sir Francis Burdett in the chair; to express their opinion on the massacres at Manchester on the 16th of August. A subscription was entered into, to relieve the sufferers, and defray the legal expenses of prosecuting the criminals. For the Resolutions, see "*Political Affairs.*"

Similar meetings, the most popular and enthusiastic ever remembered, have since taken place in Southwark, at York, Liverpool, Leeds, Cripplegate-ward, Bishopsgate-ward, Farringdon-without; and others are announced in every town, and almost in every parish, of the kingdom. Every obstruction is thrown in their way by abuse of authority: soldiers are insultingly placed in waiting, &c.; and in London, Atkins, the Lord Mayor, has refused to the Livery the use of Guild-hall.

On Monday the 13th, Mr. Henry Hunt was received in London from Manchester by his friends; and they appeared to consist nearly of the entire population of the metropolis. A committee had arranged the procession, and prepared a dinner at the Crown and Anchor. They met him at Holloway, and the procession passed through Islington, along the City-road, down Bishopsgate-street, along Cornhill

and Fleet-street, to the Tavern. All the newspapers agree, that a more numerous assemblage of the population of the metropolis was never witnessed: some say 200,000, and others 300,000 persons were present, and a large proportion of them united in acclamations.

MARRIED.

The Rev. E. Rice, of Christ's-hospital, to Miss E. Dickinson, of Bennet-street, Blackfriars'-road.

Wm. Day, esq. of Brasenose-college, Oxford, to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. J. Grindlay, LL.D. of Queen-square, Westminster.

The Rev. J. Greenwood, to Miss C. Bowle, of Wimborne, Dorsetshire.

O. E. Smith, esq. to Jane, daughter of T. V. Cooke, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair.

Wm. Tindall, esq. of Artillery-place, Finsbury, to Priscilla, daughter of the late R. Harris, esq. of Walworth, both of the Society of Friends.

The Earl of St. Germans, to Miss Carew, daughter of the Right Hon. R. P. Carew, of Antony-house, Cornwall.

J. W. Grieve, esq. of 2d regt. of Life Guards, to the Hon. Mrs. S. Bowles.

S. Lovat, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Frances, daughter of the late John Batt, esq. of Moditonham, Cornwall.

The Rev. Dr. Michell, rector of Fryer-
ing,

ning, and vicar of Eastwood, Essex, to Miss Barrel, of Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

T. B. C. Smith, esq. of London, to Louisa, daughter of the late H. S. Barry, esq. of Marbury-hall, Cheshire.

G. H. Cherry, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Charlotte, daughter of the late C. D. Garrard, esq. of Lamer, Herts.

H. Timberlake, esq. of Southgate, to Miss M. Welch, of Wells-street, Hackney.

Mr. G. Hope, jun. of London, to Sarah, daughter of E. Blaxland, esq. late of Ospringe, Kent.

J. Callaghan, esq. of Teddington, to Miss G. Gosset, of Twickenham.

R. J. Harrison, esq. of the Horse Guards Blue, to Lucy, daughter of the late R. H. Boddam, esq. governor of Bombay.

Wm. Carter, esq. of Ashted, Surrey, to Miss Hunt, of Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

R. H. Easum, esq. of Stepney, to Miss E. Edlin, of Uxbridge.

P. J. M. Standen, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Henrietta Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Wm. Fraser, bart.

J. D. Hanson, esq. of Woodford, Essex, to Miss R. Scott, of Austin Friars.

Mr. C. Haylock, of West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire, to Miss S. Williams, of Hackney.

H. R. Pearson, esq. of Golden-square, to Miss A. Harris.

Wm. Hornidge, jun. esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss F. King, of Castle-street.

S. Thomas, esq. of Brixton-hill, to Miss J. Gibbs, of St. Catherine's Cloister.

B. Phillips, esq. of Bermondsey-square, to Miss C. Furnell, of Marlborough.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Bradshaw, esq. to Charlotte, sister to Sir T. Tyrwhitt Jones, bart.

T. Ince, esq. of Berner's-street, Oxford-street, to Miss Eliz. Toms, of Balham-hill, Clapham.

Mr. N. B. Cole, to Miss J. Winter, both of Newgate-street.

Mr. W. Smith, of Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Rithie, of New Bond-street.

Mr. C. Milns, of Cannon-street, to Miss F. Rensford, of Richmond.

Mr. G. Kendall, jun. of Basinghall-street, to Miss Glass, of Short-street, Wilts.

DIED.

At Twickenham, *Letitia*, wife of Joseph Todd, esq.

At Church Cobham, Surrey, 77, *William Spencer*, esq.

At Winchmore-hill, 78, *T. Browne*, esq. late of Stoke Newington.

At Epsom, *Mrs. Foster*.

At Bramley, near Guildford, *Mrs. Shurlock*, widow of Robt. S. esq.

In London, *Mr. George Garrick*, nephew to the late David Garrick, esq. and husband of *Mrs. G.* of the Liverpool Theatre.

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At Stoke Newington, *J. Hoare*, esq.

In Southwark, suddenly, *Mr. Gaitskell*.

At Deptford, 77, *M. Garland*, esq.

At Hackney, *S. C. Wilks*, esq. late of the Military Fund Office, East India-house.

At Hamlet-house, Hammersmith, *R. Hill*, esq. a justice of the peace for Middlesex and Surrey, and chairman of the bench of magistrates for the Kensington district.

In Judd-place East, *Mrs. J. Knighley*.

At Kentish-town, 75, *Mr. S. Blacker*, late of Apothecaries'-hall.

In Ely-place, 41, *E. Capper*, esq.

At East Sheen, the widow of Sir Brook Watson, bart.

At Hackney, *Miss Martha Tolkein*, late of Cheapside.

In Newman-street, the wife of Mr. Ward, R.A.

In Cadogan-place, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Napier, of the 3d Guards.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, *Susanna*, widow of Mr. Bayntun, consul-general at Algiers.

At Highgate, 22, *Miss Jane Whiteley*, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of Leeds, and niece of Thomas Hurst, esq.

At Rinslip, near Uxbridge, *Martha*, wife of the Rev. D. C. Lewis, vicar of that parish.

In Half Moon-street, 69, *Hannah*, widow of R. Monkhouse, esq. of Abingdon street.

Jemima, 58, wife of Mr. T. Wiltshire, silversmith, of Cornhill; and, from the breaking of a blood-vessel, 27, *James*, his son.

On Epping-forest, 67, *J. Morley*, esq.

At Somers'-town, *Mrs. Cornwall*.

In Oxford-street, *Lady Essex Ker*, second sister of the late John duke of Roxburgh, groom of the stole to the king.

At Enfield, 76, *Mr. Noble*, late of Charing Cross.

James King, esq. of Elbow-lane, and Banbury, Oxfordshire.

At his cottage, Eastbourne, 69, *Sir A. Pigott*, M.P. His strict integrity as a barrister is well known, and he had been for a considerable time the father of the bar. He was attorney-general during the Grenville and Foxite administration.

At Brighton, *Sarah*, wife of Richard Phillips, of East-street, Red Lion-square; a most respectable and benevolent member of the Society of Friends.

At Felpham, near Bognor, 73, the Rev. *Cyril Jackson*, D.D. dean of Christ-church; of whom further particulars will be given in our next Number.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. E. SPETTINGE, to the rectory of Michaelstow, Cornwall.

Rev. E. VALPY, to the rectory of Thwaits, Norfolk.

Rev. J. WARD, D.D. to the rectory of Birlingham St. Peter, Norfolk.

Rev. J. HOOLE, to the curacies of Toyn-ton St. Peter's and Toyn-ton All Saints, Lincolnshire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A whimsical stretch of magisterial authority was exhibited lately at Newcastle,—a constable being discharged from his office for reading Wooller's *Black Dwarf*.

Married.] Mr. Young, to Miss Waldron. Mr. J. Nicoll, to Mrs. Pierpoint: all of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Mallen, to Miss A. Murray. Mr. W. Robinson, to Miss M. Bales: all of Durham.—Mr. T. Rowe, of Easington, to Miss M. Harrison, of Durham.—Mr. G. Harkis, of South-Shields, to Miss E. Jackson, of Newcastle.—Mr. Dobson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Shanks, of Pallion.—Mr. N. Rewcastle, to Miss Wilkinson, both of Hexham.—Mr. G. Walton, of the Queen's-Letch, to Miss A. Winter, of Lowhouse.—Mr. J. Chapman, of Brancepeth, to Miss Wright, of High-Bitchburn.—Mr. J. Watson, of Woodlands, to Miss Hardy, of the Edge.—John Clavering, esq. of Callaly, to Miss C. Selby, of Biddleston.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Blackett-street, 79, Mrs. J. Scott.—21, Mr. H. Prond, much respected.—47, Mr. R. Thompson.—Mr. J. Charlton, of Hexham, suddenly.—In Percy-street, Mrs. Berkley, much respected.—In Newgate-street, Mr. Wood.—At the Manors, 83, Mrs. E. Johnson, regretted.—In Pilgrim-street, 76, Mrs. J. Watts.

At Durham, in Milburn-gate, 36, Mrs. E. Cairns.—87, Mrs. D. Gardner.—83, John Goodchild, esq. highly and deservedly respected.

At North Shields, 90, Mr. E. Taylor.—60, Mr. R. Colhoun.—50, Mr. N. Young.—69, Mrs. T. Clarke.—49, Mrs. A. Clark.—68, Mrs. M. Smith.—40, Mrs. I. Burn.—55, Mr. Sproat.—50, Mr. G. Pidgeon, of London.—56, Mrs. E. Gillis.

At South-Shields, 56, Mrs. Crow.—Mr. W. Douglas.—65, Mr. R. Grundy, late of Gateshead-fell.—55, Mr. T. Pippet, justly respected.

At Sunderland, 22, Mr. J. Short.—33, Mr. A. Allison, deservedly lamented.—77, Mrs. Brunton.

At Darlington, 89, Mrs. Thirlwall.—66, Mr. W. Kitching, one of the Society of Friends.

At Hexham, 40, Miss S. Armstrong.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is said, that Baron Wood, in his late charge to the Grand Jury of Cumberland, told them, that "if any attempts were made to hold meetings, such as had been held in neighbouring counties, it would be their duty to prevent them: for the object of those meetings had most undoubtedly been to subvert the Government."

At the late annual meeting of the Wor-

thington Agricultural Society, Mr. Curwen, M.P. made a long address to the society on the state of the country, and on the means of relieving the distress. He offered it as his honest and conscientious opinion, that it was for the interest of all to concur in excluding foreign grain, and in devising means to feed ourselves, and to give labour, and, by labour, happiness to thousands. Let it be remembered, that Mr. C. calls small farms *rabbit-warrens*.

A tremendous storm lately happened at Whitehaven. Great damage was done to the shipping in the harbour and upon the contiguous coast.

Married.] Mr. J. McCully, to Miss A. Wildey, both of Carlisle.—Mr. C. W. H. Mason, of Carlisle, to Miss J. Dixon, of Stanwix.—Mr. R. Johnston, to Miss S. Brown, both of Maryport.—Mr. J. Hall, to Miss J. Reeves, both of Little Brough-ton, and of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Balgray, to Miss S. Hutchinson, of Alston-Moor.

Died.] At Carlisle, 36, Mrs. R. Holmes.—In Botchardgate, 32, Mrs. J. Monkhouse.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. E. Hall, justly esteemed, sister to the late Dr. Hall, bishop of Dromore.—71, Capt. J. Wilson.

At Penrith, 43, Mr. J. Roubledge.

At Wigton, 42, Mrs. M. Fell.

At Brampton, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Graham.—At Cross, 69, Mr. I. Bragg, a member of the Society of Friends.—At Denton-hill, 73, Mr. J. Moffitt.—At Blyth, 66, Mr. D. Siveright, a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

YORKSHIRE.

Most of the large towns of this county participate in the national feeling on the recent military butcheries at Manchester. They resemble Etna or Vesuvius previous to an eruption. A numerous meeting lately took place at Wakefield, when some spirited resolutions were carried unanimously.

A book has lately been opened at Leeds, and is reported to be fast filling, for every male inhabitant of mature years to record his opinion that a necessity exists for a reform in the representative system. The following declaration is written on the first page:—"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Leeds, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, do hereby record our opinion peaceably, but decidedly, that the Commons House of Parliament, as at present constituted, does not fairly and fully represent the people of the United Kingdom. And, therefore, that a reform in the constitution of that house is indispensably necessary."

Married.

Married.] Mr. T. White, to Miss B. Lambert. Mr. W. Parker, to Miss E. Robinson. Mr. W. S. Allen, to Miss Story: all of Hull.—Mr. G. Betty, of Hull, to Miss S. L. Edwards, of Piccadilly, London.—Mr. T. Sandweth, to Miss J. Scatherd.—Mr. W. Parkin, of Hull, to Miss S. A. Coulson, of Silpho.—Mr. S. Atkinson, to Mrs. S. Swales. Mr. A. Batisen, to Miss E. Holmes: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Halton, of Leeds, to Miss G. Crossland, of Scholes-hall.—Mr. J. H. Oates, of Leeds, to Miss M. Dixon, of Bolton.—Mr. J. Garland, of Leeds, to Miss Chapman, of Harewood.—Mr. J. Dixon, to Miss Andrew, both of Beverley.—Mr. M. Allison, of Driffield, to Miss Terry, of Norton.—Mr. Robinson, to Miss Peart, both of Settle.—Mr. J. Bancroft, to Mrs. F. Noble, both of Halifax.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Hebdenbridge, to Miss Craven, of Wakefield.—Mr. R. Tilburn, to Miss S. Foster, of Howden.—Lieut. L. Leaf, of the West-York militia, to Miss E. Brocklebank, of Preston.—The Rev. R. Bownes, to Anne, widow of H. W. Millar, esq. of Poulton.—Mr. G. Matthewman, to Mrs. M. Smith, both of Holbeck.—The Rev. T. Blackburne, rector of Crofton, to Miss Emma Anne Hesketh, of Newton.

Died.] At Hull, in his 88th year, Sir Henry Ethrington, bart. senior alderman of the corporation, patron of the general infirmary, and of many other charitable and religious institutions established in Hull.—In High-street, 57, Mr. J. Stringer.—55, Mr. W. Jackson.—56, Mr. P. Atkin.—88, Mrs. Robson.—50, Mrs. A. Lambe, suddenly, much respected.—74, Mrs. Ross, late of Bishop Burton.—29, Mr. L. Somerscales.—88, Mrs. M. Clark.—72, Mr. W. Mowatt.—88, Mr. George Holden, merchant, deservedly respected for his integrity and punctuality.—36, Mrs. P. Wilberforce.—66, Mr. H. Pudsey, suddenly.—At Leeds, 23, Miss Hargrave.—In St. James's-street, Mr. C. P. Walker.—86, Mrs. Gabelle, a native of Altona, respected.—In Nile-street, 58, Mr. E. Johnson.—Mrs. H. Darby, much respected.—Mr. J. Craven.

At Halifax, Mr. J. Kilner, deservedly regretted.—74, Mr. Stopford, respected.—At Bridlington-Quay, 91, Mr. W. Robinson, highly and deservedly respected.

At Whitby, 68, William Barker, esq.

At Ripon, 35, Mr. R. Ewings, of London, suddenly.

At Selby, 80, Mr. J. Blaydes,

At Upper Helmsley-hall, Mary, wife of the Rev. Edmund Garwood, vicar of Hesse, deservedly regretted.—At Witham, 73, Mrs. M. Robinson.—At Danthorpe, Mr. Foyston.—At Rawden, 73, Mr. J. Bateson, respected.—At Arkendale, 59, Mr. S. Lorimer.

LANCASHIRE.

It is impossible, within our limits, to give details of the events that have taken place at Manchester since our last; but all parties have been active: the Authorities to bury the whole in oblivion, or confound the whole; and the reformers, to bring every thing to light. In the meanwhile, several hundred unprejudiced and respectable inhabitants have appended their signatures to a declaration, which affirms that there was not the least cause, from close inquiry, for military massacre, or even magisterial interference. We subjoin it.

They, the subscribers, state that they "are fully satisfied, by personal observation, or undoubted information, that the meeting was *perfectly peaceable*; that no seditious or intemperate harangues were made there; that the Riot Act, if read at all, was read *privately*, or without the knowledge of the great body of the meeting; and that they feel it their bounden duty to protest against, and to express their utter disapprobation of, the unexpected and unnecessary violence by which the assembly was dispersed." They declare also, that the subsequent meeting for thanking the magistrates, municipal officers, and soldiery, was strictly and exclusively *private*, and that no expression of dissent was permitted. They deny that the meeting in question had any claim to the title it assumed of a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester, Salford, and their neighbourhood; and they invite those who presumed so to state it, to give the inhabitants "a public opportunity of expressing *their real opinions* upon the subject."

A numerous meeting lately took place in Clayton-square, Liverpool, of persons who were desirous of such reform in the Commons House of Parliament as will give to the people a full, fair, and free, representation; and for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing the Regent, to vindicate those who were friendly to that constitutional measure from the calumnies which the Ministry, and many of the magistrates of the country, have lately thrown out respecting them; and to exhort the Regent, while he receives the assurances of their sincere attachment to the English form of government, to pay the earliest possible attention to the rights of an unrepresented people. Col. Williams in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Shepherd addressed the assembly at great length; and concluded, with moving the address and petition to the Regent, for the objects stated in the requisition, which were seconded by Mr. Ottiwell Wood, and unanimously agreed to with acclamation. Mr. John Smith then moved a resolution, pledging the meeting to an investigation

vestigation into the recent transactions at Manchester, which was seconded by Mr. Edw. Rushton, and also agreed to with acclamation.

Married.] Mr. R. Knight, to Miss Strickland. James Willasey, jun. esq. to Miss Alice Richardson: all of Lancaster.—Mr. F. J. Parker, to Miss M. Mason. Mr. J. Redmayne, to Miss E. Malkin. Mr. W. Croft, to Miss E. Moss: all of Manchester.—Mr. D. Oliver, of Manchester, to Miss Hill, of Peterborough.—Mr. H. Holme, of Manchester, to Miss Bretherton, of Bretherton.—Mr. G. Livesey Clowes, to Miss A. Kenworthy. Mr. R. Benson, to Miss S. Gibson. Mr. W. Holmes, to Miss M. Berbeck: all of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Foster, to Miss A. Beetonson, both of Everton.—Mr. T. Makinson, of Blackburn, to Miss M. Clarkson, of Bamber-bridge.—Mr. S. Dyson, of Lees, to Miss M. Platt, of Heathfields, Saddleworth.

Died.] At Manchester, in Oldham-street, 53, Mr. E. Robertson, regretted.—In Rosamond-place, Charlton-row, 79, Mrs. E. Hughes.—In Deansgate, 32, Mr. R. Helsby, much respected.

At Liverpool, in Dennison-street, Mr. J. Johnson.—In Alfred-street, Miss Mortishead.—Mrs. Baddeley, of Stockport.—44, Mr. J. Robinson.—70, Mr. W. Elston.

At Ulverstone, 43, Mr. R. Briggs.

At Rochdale, Mr. J. Percival.

At Preston, 57, Mr. R. Whalley.—Mrs. M. Viccars.—At an advanced age, Mr. F. Nelson.

CHESHIRE.

A respectable manufacturer of Stockport has lately raised the wages of his work-people, consisting of 1600 persons, twenty-five per cent. This, it seems, can generally be done; and this is the way to calm imaginary fears, and to dispense with the despotic operations of the Watch and Ward Act.

Married.] Mr. J. Matthews, to Miss M. Griffiths. Mr. J. Draycott, to Miss J. Jones: all of Chester.—Mr. G. Simpson, of Tarporley, to Miss H. Langford, of Manchester.—Mr. Bannister, to Miss Warren, both of Bollington.—Mr. C. White, of Bidston, to Miss S. Taylor, of West-Kirby.—Hardman Earle, esq. of Spekerlands, to Miss Mary Langton, of Kirkham.

Died.] At Chester, in York-street, 22, Miss M. Wightman.—25, Mr. J. Bowyer.—At Middlewich, 34, Mr. S. Aston.

At Northwich, Mrs. S. Barker.

At Macclesfield, Mr. R. Heathcote.

At Burton, Mr. Warburton.—At Presbury, 51, Mr. J. Massey.

DERBYSHIRE.

A meeting lately took place at Alfreton,

to consider the situation of the frame-work knitters. Several resolutions were entered into for their relief.

Married.] Mr. J. Mason, to Miss Ford, both of Derby.—William Edwards, esq. of Derby, to Miss M. Allen, of Soho-square.—Sir George Crewe, bart. of Call's-abbey, to Miss G. Whitaker, of Mendham.

Died.] At Derby, 63, Mr. W. Harrison.—86, Mrs. Radford, much regretted.—At Stanton-by Dale, 69, Mrs. Baguley, deservedly regretted.—At Tupton-hall, 39, Emily, widow of William Allwood Lord, esq.—At Field-House, Mrs. J. Smith.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The workmen of this county are in a pitiable condition: numerous bodies have for some time perambulated the streets of Nottingham, bearing boards with various distressful placards.

Married.] Mr. H. Blatherwick, to Miss E. Lomax, of Market-place, both of Nottingham.—Mr. P. Sterland, of Nottingham, to Miss M. A. Still, of Scarborough.—Mr. J. Lamb, of New Snenton, to Miss M. German, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Smith, of Bakewell, to Miss Fenton, of Sheffield.—Mr. G. Wass, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, to Miss M. Ingers, of Nottingham.—Mr. Lawrence, of Rempstone, to Miss Brummitt, of Nottingham.—Mr. T. Jeffery, of Castle-hill Cottage, to Miss Archer, of Lenton.

Died.] At Nottingham, 82, Mr. W. Simpson.—In Spaniel-row, Mrs. Lynn.—In Parliament-street, 25, Miss H. Woodward.—74, Mr. R. Almond.

At Newark, Mr. W. Needham.—69, Mrs. T. Overring.—77, Mr. W. Norton.—83, Mrs. M. Martin.—63, Mrs. E. Adams.—82, Mr. H. Making.—23, Miss Wagstaff.

At Gamston, 81, Mr. J. Jeffery, respected.—At Edwinston, Mr. J. Alvey.—At Stanton Grange, 66, Mrs. A. Fisher.—At Kelvington, 31, J. Colclough, esq. R.N.—At Leadenham, 42, Mr. J. Fittingham.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hains, to Mrs. Green, both of Lincoln.—Mr. J. Boyfield, of Stamford, to Miss A. Brookhouse, of Melton.—Mr. Posnetti, of Market Deeping, to Miss A. Clements, of Little Dalby.—Mr. J. Bennett, of Appleby, to Miss Firth, of Brigg.

Died.] At Stamford, 71, Mrs. E. Sills.

At Louth, 84, the Rev. J. Emeris, M.A. more than thirty years head-master of Louth school, and rector of Tedford.

At Barton-upon-Humber, 48, Mr. T. Aston, respected.

At Langton-hall, 40, G. Langton, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The Duke of Rutland has benevolently engaged to find work for six months for all

all those workmen who cannot find employment at their own trade, at the "statement price."

Married.] Mr. J. Nedham, of Leicester, to Miss H. Simmonds, of Lullington.—Mr. T. Kirkland, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss M. Harrison, of Packington.—Mr. Cragg, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Lucas, of Empingham.—Mr. Falkner, of Uppingham, to Miss Crowe, of Withcote.—Mr. G. Oldham, of Long Eaton, to Mrs. Squires, of Loughborough.—J. Brooks, esq. of Croft, to Miss Fulshaw, of Peckleton-house.

Died.] At Leicester, in Belgrave-gate, 54, Mrs. Partridge.—Mrs. Ihffe.—Mr. J. Neal.—In the Friars, Mrs. J. Corah.

At Loughborough, 82, Mr. Wallis.—23, Mr. T. Frearson.—55, Mr. W. Price.

At Lutterworth, 74, the Rev. P. Lievre, vicar of Arnsby, and master of the free grammar-school in this town.

At Kibworth, Louisa, wife of William Haynes, esq.—At Woodthorpe, 82, Mrs. S. Chapman, much regretted.—Mrs. Slea.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Boulton, of Stafford, to Miss S. Boulton, of Penkridge.—R. Nevill, esq. to Mrs. Wilson.—Capt. Chas. E. Freeman, to Miss Parsons.—Mr. Crowley, of Wolverhampton, to Miss A. Perry, of Moseley.—Mr. Barter, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Molincux, of Penkridge.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. J. Silvester.

At Lichfield, 20, Miss M. Bucklow.

At Wolverhampton, 49, Mr. W. Toy.—In Berry-street, 43, Mr. H. Bannister.

At Walsall, Mr. J. Howell.

At Cannock, Mrs. Hall.

At Handsacre, 67, Mr. J. Harvey, deservedly regretted.—At Hill Ridware, 72, Mrs. S. Webb.

At Coton-hall, Ralph Adderley, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the 6th ult. being the fiftieth year from Garrick's jubilee, a lecture upon the peculiar and characteristic merits of Shakespeare, was read in the Town-hall, in Stratford, by John Britton, esq. F.S.A. The whole profits of the lecture were given to the family of Shakespeare.

A shocking murder was lately perpetrated at Chesford, near Leamington. Mr. Dormer, a farmer, and his children, went from home, leaving his wife and a servant-girl in the house; and, on the return of some of the family soon afterwards, Mrs. Dormer was found literally steeped in blood, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and her hands, face, and breast, dreadfully mangled. The servant, who confessed her guilt of the crime, is committed to Warwick gaol.

Married.] Mr. W. Askew, to Mrs. A. Guttridge. Mr. W. Cadby, to Mrs. S. Oxford, of Hospital-street. Mr. J. S. Baker, to Miss H. Lees: all of Birming-

ham.—Mr. J. Smallwood, of Dale End, to Miss Bosworth, of Castle Bromwich.—Mr. P. D. Jackson, of Coventry, to Miss C. Haycock, of Allesly.—Mr. W. Barker, of Coleshill, to Miss Ridley, of Rindleford.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Newhall-street, Miss H. Conquest.—59, Mr. J. Barber.—In Church-street, 21, Mr. E. Wright.—In Whittall-street, 24, Miss M. Wilkes.—In Livery-street, 57, Mr. S. Tongue.—On Camp-hill, 72, Mr. C. Radford.—In Chapel-street, 59, Mr. Charles Edge.—In High-street, 56, Mr. F. Dawson.—In Great Charles-street, 46, Mr. W. Morrall.—In Digbeth, Mr. J. Hollington.—At West Bromwich, 76, Mrs. B. Holland.—33, Mrs. J. Parkinson.—The Rev. J. Dilke, rector of Polesworth, deservedly regretted.—At Handsworth, 39, Mr. Elmore.—72, Mrs. Hobson, wife of James H. esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

The mayor of Shrewsbury, to counteract the venality of some of the electors of that borough, has lately admitted forty new burgesses from amongst the respectable housekeepers who had no vote.

Married.] Mr. J. Roberts, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Pyefinch, of Ludlow.—At Madeley, Mr. E. Weston, to Miss A. Butcher, of Callaughton.—William Lewis, esq. of Trentham, to Miss J. Pearce, of Market Drayton.—Mr. J. Parsons, to Mrs. Belcher: both of Roddington.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 47, Mr. R. Weston.—In Quarry-buildings, Mrs. Barnett.—69, Arnold Drinkwater, esq. greatly respected.—In Castle-street, Mrs. Jones.—26, Mrs. S. Lawrence.—74, Mrs. S. Harris.—On College-hill, 79, Mr. J. Gough, greatly lamented.—At Ludlow, 45, Mr. J. Hand.—At Sandpit's Cottage, Mr. Moore.—At Burleigh-villa, Creswell Tayleur, esq. deservedly respected.—At Aston Clunsland, 73, Mr. Gilley.—At Aiscott, Mrs. Mascall.—At Winsley, S. Sneade, esq. deservedly lamented.—55, the Rev. T. Dennison Tinklar, perpetual curate of Monk Hopton, and minister of Much Wenlock, deservedly beloved and regretted.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Walker, of Worcester, to Miss Goore, of Long Ashton.—At Worcester, Joseph Smith, esq. of Kempsey, to Eliza, daughter of the late John Mannors, esq.—Mr. W. Bannister, to Miss M. Dickens: both of Stourport.

Died.] At Worcester, Maria Anne, daughter of Isaac Dighton, esq. of Gannicocks, Stroud.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The collection made during the three performances at the late musical festival at Hereford, amounted to between 8 and 900*l*.

Married.] S. E. Turner, esq. to Miss Edwards,

Edwards, of Rock Cottage, Weston.—Mr. E. Harris, to Miss E. Eckuey, of Bromyard.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. E. Oakley.—Near this city, at an advanced age, Francis Ravenhill, esq. formerly of Wilcote.—Mr. H. Powell.—Mr. R. Downes.

At Leominster, 71, Mr. D. Price: for thirty-eight years he had been bed-ridden.—49, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Jon. W.—The Rev. Thomas Jones, vicar of Staunton-upon-Arrow, and curate of Wormesley.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Married.] Mr. W. Maurice, to Miss M. C. Rigby. Mr. A. Whitlaw, to Miss C. Hale; both of St. Michael's-hill: all of Bristol.—Mr. J. Brackenridge, of Bristol, to Miss S. Kater.—Thos. Keating, esq. of Kingsdown-parade, Bristol, to Miss C. M. Boddam, of Bullsmal-place, Middlesex.—Walter Bevan, esq. of Nailsworth, to Miss E. Risby, of Horsley.

Died.] At Gloucester, 57, Thos. Powell Symonds, esq. M.P. for Hereford.—25, Miss M. A. Hatton, regretted.

At Bristol, in Baldwin-street, 63, Mr. T. Andrews, respected.—In St. Augustin's-place, 69, Mr. R. Elliott.—At Cheltenham, in the High-street, 54, Mr. J. Thomas, of Bridge-street, Westminster, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. King, late of Rodborough, much esteemed.—At Tewkesbury, 79, Mr. J. Burrowes.—At Ashmead-house, 66, Mr. N. Morse, suddenly.—At Dursley, 76, Thomas Morse, esq. a magistrate, and dep.-lieut. for the county of Gloucester.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Harris, to Miss S. Kellall, both of Oxford.—Mr. J. Brain, of Oxford, to Miss A. M. Lucey, of Nuneham-farm.—At Banbury, Mr. G. Picard, to Mrs. S. Ayres, of Benson.—Mr. Lord, of Bicester, to Miss M. Cox, of Hawkwell.—Mr. J. Preece, of Bampton, to Miss Leafield, of Buckland.

Died.] At Oxford, 35, Miss Lydia Pratt.—Mrs. R. Best.—24, Mrs. Martha Joy, deservedly regretted.—65, Mr. J. Knapp.—19, Miss J. Barrett.

At Banbury, James King, esq.

At Botley, 66, Mr. M. Parker.—At Shipton-on-Cherwell, 74, Mrs. Payne, of Oxford.—At South Weston, 50, Mr. T. Davis, late of Oxford, deservedly regretted.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

The Rev. Edward Barry, D.D. rector of St. Mary's, and St. Leonard's, Wallingford, to Miss Mary Morrell, of Oxford.—Mr. C. Layton, of Windsor, to Miss E. Litchfield, of Kingston.

Died.] At Speenhamland, 73, M. T. Padbury.

At Faringdon, 46, Mrs. Charlwood, much regretted.

At Cumber, 12, Mr. J. Godfrey.

HERTS AND BEDS.

The Lord Chancellor has recently determined, that children of Jewish parents are not entitled to the privileges of the Bedford charity.

Married.] W. Harris, esq. to Miss M. A. Spence: both of Barkway.

Died.] At Hertford, 80, John Dimsdale, esq. suddenly.

At Hoddesdon, 73, Henrietta, wife of Admiral Wm. Peere Williams.

At Ware, 74, Mr. F. Gould, formerly of the Tower.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] James Winder, esq. of Epping, to Miss Arnold, of Peterborough.—Mr. W. J. Frost, to Miss Brooke, both of Peterborough.—Mr. T. Gibbs, of Peterborough, to Miss E. Patenol.—Mr. J. Talis, of Peterborough, to Miss Adson, of Oundle.

Died.] At Peterborough, 78, Mrs. Benson, wife of John B. esq.

At Castor, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Scott, widow of Dr. Scott, rector of Simonburn, Northumberland.—The Rev. Jos. Smith, 62, curate of Colleyweston.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A new road is proposed by the gentlemen of Cumberland, which will shorten the distance between Huntingdon and Edinburgh upwards of thirty miles, by bending the road to Carlisle at Gretna-bridge, by Alston-moor, New Castleton, and Hawick. This will produce a saving of ten miles to Glasgow and Portpatrick.

Married.] The Rev. Edward Peacock, M.A. fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Anne, daughter of the Bishop of Bristol.—Mr. J. Beeton, of West Wrattling, to Miss Peachy, of March.

Died.] At Cambridge, 27, Mrs. W. Taylor.—25, Mrs. W. Bishop.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Golding.—Mrs. Waters.

At Ely, 73, Mrs. Charles Hutt, late of Cambridge.

NORFOLK.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Norwich lately took place, when a series of resolutions, and an address founded thereon to the Regent, condemning the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomen at Manchester, were carried with only one dissentient voice.

Married.] Mr. R. Nobbs, to Mrs. Farnell: Mr. W. Westoerick, to Miss Clark: all of Norwich.—Mr. J. Stacey, of Norwich, to Miss E. Cole, of Mourningthorpe.—Mr. S. Burton, of Yarmouth, to Miss M. Crickmer, of Ditchingham.

Died.] At Norwich, 91, Mrs. M. Drewry.—22, Mrs. S. Parkinson.—Mr. W. Tuck.—In the Upper Close, 56, Robert Jos. Browne.

At Yarmouth, 43, Mrs. Dunn.—31, Miss M. Wilkes.—45, Mrs. R. Bachelor.

At

At Lynn, Mr. T. Robinson.—68, Mrs. Mitchell.
At Swaffham, Mrs. Bayly, wife of John Horatio B. esq.

SUFFOLK.

A meeting of the friends of reform was lately held at Bury St. Edmunds, when it was unanimously agreed to open a subscription "for the double purpose of affording pecuniary assistance to the sufferers by the Manchester outrage, and also to assist them in bringing to justice those who have violated the laws of the country."

Married.] Mr. S. Boldero, to Miss A. Mountain: Mr. G. Hubbard, jun. to Miss J. Chapman: all of Bury.—Mr. J. Osbaldestone, to Miss Tovell, of Ipswich.—Warren Mercer, esq. to Miss S. Butcher, of Upland-grove, near Bungay.—Mr. W. Prentice, of Stowmarket, to Miss Isaac, of Witham.—Mr. J. Davy, to Miss S. Vince, both of Needham.

Died.] At Bury, 88, William Smith, esq. formerly of Drury-lane Theatre.—Mr. Debenham.—84, Mr. J. Gny, much respected.

At Ipswich, 72, Mrs. M. Batley.—45, Mrs. J. Randall.—At Stoke hall, 74, John Bleaden, esq.

At Stowmarket, 27, Mrs. Woolly.

At Sudbury, 77, William Strutt, esq. senior alderman: he had served the office of mayor thirteen times with great satisfaction.—At Brandon, 69, Mr. Thomas Mortlock, regretted.

ESSEX

A meeting of the magistrates of this county lately took place at Chelmsford, when it was resolved to erect a new county gaol or penitentiary, for the classification of offenders.

Married.] Mr. J. Baskett, to Miss H. Roope, both of Colchester.—Capt. Dickens, R.N. to Miss Isabella Craven, of Colchester.—At Chelmsford, Mr. Peter P. Good, to Marianna Aldersey, daughter of Robert Carey, M.D.—Robert Hanbury, esq. of Holfield-grange, to Miss Emily Hall.

Died.] At Harwich, Mr. R. Ormes.—64, Capt. William Norris, formerly commander of the Beaufoy packet, deservedly regretted.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. J. Webb.—Mr. H. Smart.—At Bocking, Mr. Jas. Joscelyne.—58, Mr. Daking.

At Romford, 98, Mr. Delamere, deservedly respected and regretted.—58, Mrs. E. Cotton.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. H. Marsh, to Mrs. E. Pensfold. Mr. Tuffhill, to Miss L. Hacker: all of Canterbury.—Lient. Pearson, R.N. to Miss J. Wood, of Canterbury.—Mr. W. Hobday, of Canterbury, to Miss Carter, of Boughton.—Mr. J. R. Elwin, to Miss Reynolds, both of Dover.—Mr. J. Brown, of Maidstone, to Miss Jarman, of Leeds.—Mr. Kirby, of Maidstone, to Miss Giles, of Bow.—Mr. J. Cook, to Miss M. Read.

Mr. R. Ingle Austin, to Miss M. A. Kite. Mr. R. Cobb, to Miss S. Adams: all of Folkestone.

Died.] At Canterbury, at Oaten hill, 70, Mrs. J. Simmonds, much lamented.—In Northgate-street, 52, Mrs. E. Adams.

At Dover, Mrs. Hubbard.—Mr. Theo. Boys.—Mr. Russell.—Mr. S. Lyons.—Mr. Fielding.

At Rochester, 51, Mr. Richardson.

At Folkestone, 86, Mrs. Allen.—56, Mr. J. King.

At Margate, Mr. J. Ansell.—Miss Denne, of St. George's-place, Canterbury.—76, — Owen, esq. of London.

SUSSEX.

Subscriptions have been sent from Chichester to the committee in London, for the purpose of bringing to punishment the authors of the late outrages at Manchester.

Married.] Henry Grattan Sproll, esq. to Miss Sarah Gell, of Westham.—Mr. E. Caiger, of Sidlesham, to Miss H. Heather, of Graffham.

Died.] At Brighton, 75, Mr. J. Hatcher.

At Chichester, in St. John's-street, Miss M. Ayling, of Ash-farm, Midhurst.

At Iridge-place, Hurst Green, Mrs. Micklewait, wife of John M. esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Smith, to Miss Horsman: both of Southampton.—Mr. Sims, of Winchester, to Miss Cooper, of Chilcomb.—Mr. J. Holloway, to Miss Fielder, both of Winchester.—Mr. S. Bye, of Ropley Dean, to Miss Fyfield, of Winchester.

Died.] At Southampton, 63, Edw. Bill, esq. of Covent-garden, London.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Webb.

At Portsea, 88, Mrs. Poulden.

At Gosport, John Cowell, esq. late Lient.-col. Royal Scots.

At Andover, Mrs. W. Collins, late of Portsmouth.

At Cowes, 63, Capt. J. Halliday, R.M.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. D. Watton, of Trowbridge, to Miss L. Murrall, of Bradford.—Mr. W. Dowling, of Chippenham, to Mrs. Aslatt, of Salisbury.—Mr. Kite, of Ramsbury, to Miss L. Kemm, of Stockclose.

Died.] At Salisbury, 26, John Atkinson, esq. mayor of this city.

At Trowbridge, Miss Stillman, suddenly.—59, Mr. T. Hunter.

At Marlborough, Mr. Brinsden.

At Lavington, 89, John Tidcombe, esq.

At Grittleton, the Rev. R. Mosley.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Our readers, the literary world in general, and every parental heart, will sympathize, on perusing the following most tragical event. On Monday the 10th, the two eldest sons of C. A. Elton, esq. (Abraham and Charles, about fourteen and thirteen years of age,) who, with the rest of the family, were spending some time at Weston-

Weston-super-Mare, went to a small island near the bathing-spot called Birnbeck, the passage to which is dry at low water,—the connexion with the rocky shore being by a causeway thrown up by fishermen to hang their nets on. Here the young gentlemen were amusing themselves, when the tide, which steals round the island almost imperceptibly, overtook them, and formed a junction, which cut off their retreat. In this situation they were seen by a young lady, who made signs to them of their danger, and gave an alarm; but, from the impossibility of floating a boat, from the shallowness of the beach on which it was moored, and which could not be flooded for an hour, all assistance became vain. In their attempt to reach the shore, the youngest was carried out of his depth; when the eldest, who was not in so much danger, stripped, and dashed to the rescue of his brother. The tide, however, (which in this place rushes like a torrent,) was gaining rapidly on them; and, in spite of every exertion, they were both enveloped in the flood. As soon as the tidings reached their afflicted father, he immediately repaired to the spot; and, as soon as a boat could be floated, Col. Rogers, with two rowers, pushed off for the island: but all search was in vain. Their bodies have not yet been discovered, though the jacket of the eldest has been picked up. They were handsome and accomplished youths, with rare talents and amiable dispositions, educated entirely by their father, to whom they were constant companions.

Married.] Mr. Todd, of Bath, to Miss M. Pearce, of Jermyn-street, London—Mr. J. M. Shumm, of Union-street, Bath, to Miss M. Hall, of St. James's Barton, Bristol.—Mr. D. Perkins, of Wells, to Miss Brimble, of Bridgewater.—Mr. Townsend, of Taunton, to Miss Hanse, of Bridgewater.

Died.] At Bath, in Beaufort-buildings, 80, Lady Bask, widow of Sir Wadsworth B. attorney-general of the Isle of Man.—In Lansdown-crescent, E. Lyne, esq. in 1795 high-sheriff for this county, and an upright magistrate.

At Wells, Mr. M. Spicer.—Mrs. J. Fuller, deservedly respected.

At Frome, 83, Mr. J. Cooper.

At Yeovil, Mrs. Solomon.

DORSETSHIRE.

Weymouth has been full this autumn of fashionable visitors.

Died.] At Blandford, 50, Mrs. J. Howse. 54, the Rev. J. C. Russell, rector of North Poorton.

At Wareham, Mr. J. Cole.—At Shroton, 70, John Andrews, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Rowe, to Miss Brutton: Lieut. W. P. Stanley, R.N. to Miss M. Tucker: all of Exeter.—Lieut. G. A. Sandford, R.N. of Exeter, to Miss S. Carmack, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Hamlyn, to Miss M. Rowe, both of Plymouth.—Mr. W. Yeo, of Plymouth, to Miss Lambe, of Camelford.

Died.] At Exeter, 82, Mrs. Weeks.—Margaretta, widow of Col. T. James, of the Artillery.—54, Mr. W. Wethey.—Mrs. M. Marshall.

At Plymouth, in Duke-street, 61, Mrs. Rickard.—In Wimple-street, Mrs. Hill.

At Dock, in New-street, 28, Mr. Davis.

At Stonehouse, 60, Mrs. E. Williams.

At Esher, 71, Capt. C. Hughes, R.N.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Brown, to Miss Longmaid, both of Truro.—Mr. R. James, to Miss C. Nottle, both of Penryn.

Died.] At Penzance, 49, Mr. W. Elliot.

At Truro, Mr. R. Arthur.

At Launceston, Mrs. Jago.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. J. Simblett, to Miss M. Llewellyn: both of Haverfordwest.—Mr. S. Walker, of Denbigh, to Miss Richards.—The Rev. S. Bell, of Wrexham, to Miss Miller, of Sunderland.—Mr. Sankey, sen. to Miss Hughes: both of Holywell.—Mr. R. Davies, of Caerwys, to Miss Hookes.

Died.] At Neath, Mrs. James, wife of the Rev. Mr. J. vicar of Penmaen, Glamorganshire.—At Carmarthen, Mr. W. Davies, deservedly respected.—At Aberystwith, 72, Pierce Evans, esq. a justice of the peace for the county of Cardigan.—At Pembroke, Mr. James Barclay.

SCOTLAND.

Paisley and Glasgow were lately disgraced by some riots; which, however, were occasioned by ill-timed interference of the Authorities with the humours of a popular assembly.

Married.] At Glasgow, A. Brown, esq. to Grace, daughter of Major Hamilton.

IRELAND.

Married.] William H. Speer, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Elizabeth Templeman, of Coningham-house, Ramsgate.

Died.] At Barnadown, Wexford, A. Brownrigg, esq.

At Temple Michael, at an advanced age, the Rev. R. Stephens, vicar of the parishes of Grange, Kinsalebeg, Temple Michael, and Kilcocken, county of Waterford.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

The length of several valuable Papers has necessarily postponed others from esteemed Correspondents.

ERRATA.—In the paper on the Tides, in our last, please to substitute "a phenomenon" for "a phenomena."—At page 226 of this Number, for "Jena" read "Louis XVI."—Page 258, line 20, read "of justice" by governments;—and for Maubreuil read "Maubreuil."